

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

The Recognized Authority, Representing Abattoirs, Packinghouses, Lard Refineries, Glue Works
Soap Works, Fertilizer Works, Cottonseed Oil Mills and Refineries, Ice and Refrigerating
Machinery Interests and the Allied Meat and Provision Trades.

PUBLISHED

EVERY SATURDAY

By Dr. J. H. SENNER.

Vol. XXIII.

New York and Chicago, October 27, 1900.

No. 17.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

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Buren St. THOS. DUNDERDALE, Manager.

Representative for Europe, HENDRIK HARTOG,
Hamburg, Germany. Gr. Reichenstrasse 23 (Wil-
helmshof.)

Terms of Subscriptions Invariably in Advance,
Postage Prepaid:

United States and Canada, excepting New-
foundland \$3.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union,
per year (21s.) (21m.) (26fr.) 5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each 10
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Latest English advices to Chicago state that
prices of cattle are steadily advancing in the
United Kingdom.

OUR NATION'S NEW CUS- TOMERS.

There seems to be a growing disposition
among countries who are awakening their in-
ternal resources to look favorably upon a
free list for all kinds of machinery and meat
products. The food problem has to be taken
into consideration when an aggressive policy
of industrial development is to be success-
fully carried forward.

This kindly disposition to the machinery,
equipment, transportation, refrigeration, elec-
trical appliance and other industries is very
noticeable in the Central and South American
republics, Japan and other parts of China,
South Africa, and certain parts of Europe.
Customs tariffs have either been relaxed or
abolished against certain articles along these
lines. The negotiation of new commercial
treaties on more liberal terms by the leading
countries of Europe taken in connection with
the overhauling and modernizing of their cus-
toms regulations by independent states in
every part of the world gives welcome symp-
toms of an eventual readjustment of certain
lines of trade in the commerce of the world.

Our own export trade has pricked its at-
tention to the new openings for trade. New
and unusual inquiries from outsiders and cor-
respondence full of inquiries from entirely
new quarters give an intimation that our
trade is sought by new customers in territory
which we have heretofore touched to no great
extent. Concerns that have not been met
with in our accustomed channels of trade are
now persistent inquirers, and are financially
strong enough to do business.

Symptoms of the kind which we have al-
luded to are healthful tokens of a commercial
awakening which is gratifying. The integ-
rity of our home enterprises and the commer-
cial commodities which they have sent into
the world of traffic readily invite the atten-
tion of foreign produce brokers who desire
to do a sound business in reliable stuffs.

The new industrial life and activity which
the hitherto latent countries of the earth are
gradually taking on is enabling our export
trade to branch out here and there and to
push in yonder. The seed are thus being sown
for the further widening of our commerce.

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

The hog situation is still the absorbing one
and the trade is closely watching lard. The
position of lard, hams and bellies is an un-
natural one influenced and in no sense con-
trolled by supply and demand. Hams are
relatively too low and bellies too high. Lard
is not in excessive supply. In fact the sup-
ply on hand of lard has been reduced since the
first of the month. Every symptom and fac-
tor in the lard market points to a higher price
for lard. The same circumstances also point
to some controlling power which can for a
time longer hold this article where it now is or
put the price up where it likes at the auspi-
cious time. We would say that the lard situ-
ation is strong whatever the actual move-
ment in that product may be. The trade sit-
uation is abnormal with normal trading in
hog products. The packers themselves feel
this and are not sure of what the true position
is when the break comes to fill the growing de-
mands for stock. The big run of hogs has been
kept up. Even in the face of this packers do
not hope to buy hogs much if any under \$4.50.
That is a high water mark for the winter pack-
ing season, when hogs usually drop materi-
ally in the market.

If the run of hogs should fall off and show
a disposition to remain that way, the market
for hogs will, in the present sensitive state of
the pork trade rise in response. Hog prod-
ucts will naturally feel this pressure all along
the line and press up higher. We do not be-
lieve that the supply of live hogs on the ranges
and on the farms is sufficient to maintain the
present great run except at the expense of
decimating the reserve supply of stockers. The
reaction of such an indiscretion as that would
mean a deficiency in next season's hog supply
and will react as did the oversale of calves a
couple of years ago. A few weeks will tell.

SWAPPING COTTONSEED FOR FERTILIZER.

Farmers have cottonseed, and they need
fertilizers. They are being induced in some
agricultural sections to swap seed for fertil-
izer. Cottonseed oil mills that can make a
good arrangement with fertilizer factories—
providing, of course, that the mills so doing
have no fertilizer by-product factory of their
own—could exchange fertilizers for seed with
farmers on a better basis for the mill and just
as good for the farmer as that involved in

paying cash. The following successful trade arrangement has been made and worked in a Southern State. The farmers showed a disposition to make the exchange. In the exchange of cottonseed for guano the basis was: One ton (2,000 lbs.) of guano guaranteed to contain $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. phos. acid, 2 per cent. ammonia, 2 per cent. potash for 1,900 lbs. of sound cottonseed.

Another basis for exchanging seed for fertilizer was as follows: Acid guaranteed on sacks to contain 10 per cent. phos. acid, 2 per cent. potash exchanged for 47 bushels of cottonseed for one ton of acid.

A South Carolina firm of cottonseed brokers following up the same commercial exchange idea says:

"We bought the first week 10,000 bushels of cottonseed. For the next thirty days we want 50,000 bushels more." After stating the quantity of fertilizer which will be given in exchange for seed the enterprising concern adds by way of fraternal feeling:

"We want to help our brother farmer all we can, therefore we request all those who have any cottonseed for sale or guano to buy to see us before selling or buying."

There is much food in the above for business thought. If a cottonseed oil mill which has no fertilizer factory can purchase fertilizers at, say, thirty per cent. less than the farmer pays for the same guano and sells or swaps it to the cotton grower at even a 10 per cent. discount on the article traded he makes the difference between that and the price paid for the fertilizer. In other words, he gets his seed that much cheaper, while the farmer also gets his fertilizer cheaper, thus giving both parties to the exchange an impetus to trade.

We suggest the above for what it is worth. Some agents in the rural districts of the South are moving both seed and fertilizer by such trading, and the proposition seems to be acceptable to the farmers who have fallen in with this "horse trade" method of disposing of their seed.

RABBITS VS. MUTTON.

Ancient the growing sentiment for producing the large Belgian hare in quantities for the market it is interesting to note the extent of the frozen rabbit trade of the South Seas.

Whether the profit on dead rabbits exported from Australia to Europe sufficiently compensates that country for the damage done by the live ones is not clear. But as the live ones will do their damage anyhow, the Antipodeans are wreaking some commercial revenge upon the destructive bunny. The exports of frozen rabbits largely exceeded the export of frozen mutton from the colony of New South Wales last year. In 1899 there were exported from this colony more than \$4,000,000 worth of frozen rabbits, and \$1,250,000 worth of frozen mutton. The export frozen rabbit trade exceeded the frozen mutton trade of the mother colony by \$2,750,000, or more than trebled it. Most of these rabbits went to England.

The fact that so large a market exists in London for the carcasses of the little "cotton

tails" may somewhat account for the Belgian hare craze in this country. Rabbits are a cheap meal. For that reason there should be a good market in this country for rabbit meat and pies.

FOOD'S EFFECT UPON CHARACTER.

The output of the brain is virtually the input of the stomach. The human being, strange as it may sound, is but the sum of the bills of fare of a human life. Doctors are more rapidly than ever coming to the conclusion that "man is what he eats" as much as what he is bred, so far as the influence upon his character and physical up-building is concerned.

Indigestion produced by some improper or wrongly cooked food twists a man's temper all day. A lifelong repetition of such a diet twists his life out of joint, and produces an ill-tempered dyspeptic. Give the human stomach a nourishing, easily digested steak or other food, and you wreath a smile on the countenance of the diner. He will be pleased at anything, and will subscribe to relief funds or any other beneficence instead of throwing dishes at his wife, the cook, the dog or what not that happens to cross his mind or his path while the upsetting of his stomach by indifferent digestion lasts within him.

The character of food and its general influence upon the character of the individual, and, hence, upon the character of the nation, is not taken seriously enough into consideration by those whose duty it is to watch such things. Such neglect is criminal, because through it our foods have become, in hundreds of cases, so perverted from their dietetic to their commercial character that our stomachs are painting the horrors of the thing in our visage and in our daily thoughts.

The American meat and provision factories, luckily, have not followed the ghoulish greed of the makers of other lines of food. By careful analysis and gastronomic experiments the concerns working up the by-products of the animal carcass have succeeded in improving instead of deteriorating the quality and character of our diet made from the flesh of edible animals.

The American meat and provision packer has put up his article with the full knowledge of the fact that every laboratory of Europe, and not a few of this country, are ready to pounce upon his product and to examine it for its impurities. It is regrettable that other edible substances are not treated in the same inquisitorial way for the sake of mankind. The distribution of diseased animal flesh and of chemical compounds under the name of table delicacies and condiments is a menace to both national happiness and to national strength—moral and physical. Man is the sum of his bills of fare. He is half animal and half spirit. An injurious diet has an evil effect upon both halves.

One big Chicago packing concern at the Union Stockyards kills more hogs in one day than is killed in the whole of Ireland in one week.

WOOL AND PELT SALES.

The London auction wool sales were full of life on Thursday, especially for Merino greasy and medium crossbreds. Americans bought freely. So did Continental buyers. Australian and South African coarse crossbreds and good greasy wools created spirited bidding at higher rates.

The London sheepskins sales on Thursday were brisk, especially for the short-wooled stock. This grade advanced a little. The long wools receded about 5 per cent. Of the total of 4,549 bales offered the bulk were sold.

BIG NEW STEAMER LAUNCHED.

The White Star Line has added another big steamship to its fleet. It is the Runic, launched in Belfast, Ireland, Thursday. She is 565 feet long, and has a gross tonnage of 12,400. She is to be put in the colonial service. In the dining-room there will be seating capacity for 400 passengers, and the vessel will have a refrigerating capacity for 100,000 carcasses of mutton and space for 20,000 bales of wool.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

The Hon. John W. Springer, president of the National Live Stock Association, recently addressed the convention of the Humane Society at Pittsburg, Pa., on the transportation of cattle. He told the society some things which it did not know before and are likely to change its attitude on the question. President Springer was courteously received by the convention. The proposition to amend the law regulating the interstate transportation of cattle so that runs of forty hours may be made between stops for food and water, instead of the present twenty-eight hour limit, was referred to the legal committee of the society. The National Live Stock Association will probably make further representations before the committee.

New Members.

During the past month Secretary Martin has been calling the attention of local organizations not identified with the National Association, to the importance of becoming members. The live stock industry is in a process of evolution which has more or less effect upon every individual connected therewith. The rapid advance of civilization, and new methods has forced upon law-making bodies the necessity of changes in existing laws to meet these conditions. It is of vital importance to all stockmen, if present laws are to be changed, that they have a voice in making those which affect their interests. This can best be done through a national body like the National Live Stock Association, and it is urged that all local associations carefully consider pending questions, taking the consensus of opinion in their locality in order that their delegates to the next annual convention to be held in Salt Lake in January, may be fully instructed as to the position to be taken upon important matters to be there discussed. It is also urged, that all local associations not yet members of the National Association, become such at the earliest moment, in order that they may be fully represented.

Pacific Coast Excursion.

The Transportation Committee of the National Live Stock Association is now negotiating with railway lines running west of Salt Lake with a view of securing one or more special trains for the purpose of carrying the delegates and friends on an excursion to the Pacific Coast. Three propositions are under consideration. One from Salt Lake City to Sacramento, then down through the Joaquin Valley and Red Lands country to Los Angeles, returning by way of the coast to San Francisco to Salt Lake or east from Los Angeles by one of the southern routes through Arizona. The other, from Salt Lake City to Portland, then by steamer to San Francisco or Los Angeles. At this season of the year (January) either of these would be the most delightful and instructive excursions imaginable.

THE HEREFORD-SHORTHORN FAT STOCK SHOW.

(From the Special Commissioner of The National Provisioner.)

The Hereford and Shorthorn Exposition and sale of fat stock at Kansas City has proven to be the greatest show of its kind ever held in this country. The superb cattle exhibited have exceeded both in quantity and in quality the best expectations of the promoters, of the exhibition and of the competitors who assembled their best stock there from thirteen States in competition with each other.

The hospitable metropolis of Kansas City has felt the surprise in the enormous numbers of visitors who came from the four corners of the earth to witness this display of royal blooded fat stock.

The "Daily Drovers' Telegram" gives this graphic picture of the tent, the approaches and the hosts of folks who crowded everywhere:

"Kansas City has awakened to the fact that there is a great cattle show going on within her confines. The country people, who would be most naturally interested in cattle, are also awake to the possibility of good bargains in fine cattle and they are coming. As a consequence, the great tent to-day shortly after the show began was filled to the very doors. All the approaches were crowded. The blue-coated minions of the law were working hard to get the people seated and keep them so,

In fact the old line breeds seem to have the better part of the pull on the big concourse of visitors.

In Section 8 J. G. Robbins & Son, of Horace, Ind., carried off the first prize with "Ruberta." The same owners' "Rosy O'Grady" won second prize in this class. Mr. C. E. Leonard's (Bellair, Mo.) "Scotch Flower" took the blue ribbon from the year to year and a half old costly heifers in Section 9. She is an aristocrat, and also took fourth prize as the best female among the sale cattle. The "Baroness Fourth of Wood Dale," also of noble birth, with a lineage behind her which would make a common old farm cow ashamed of her humble barnyard origin, won high honors.

Section 10 was full of breeds and cattle, so full that it blocked things awhile. There were exactly 45 entries in each breed, and there were quite a lot of breeds. The show ring was entirely filled by this crowded Section 10. No section of any stock show of a similar character in the world ever gave such an exhibition of high bred, fine-lined fat stock as was turned out of Section 10 to the myriad of eyes which gazed on in astonishment. There was more than \$500,000 worth of pedigreed stock on exhibition, which thousands of visitors saw daily, and which thousands couldn't get in to see, as the place was jammed.

An idea may be got of the average value

bred in old Missouri. Tuesday's sales averaged \$443.25 per head. The averages are rising in all sections as the keen competition for stock gets keener. There are hundreds of visitors from Texas, and thousands from contiguous territory. No such sight as is at this show has ever been seen in this country. It lasts a few days yet, and more than 100,000 people have already seen it.

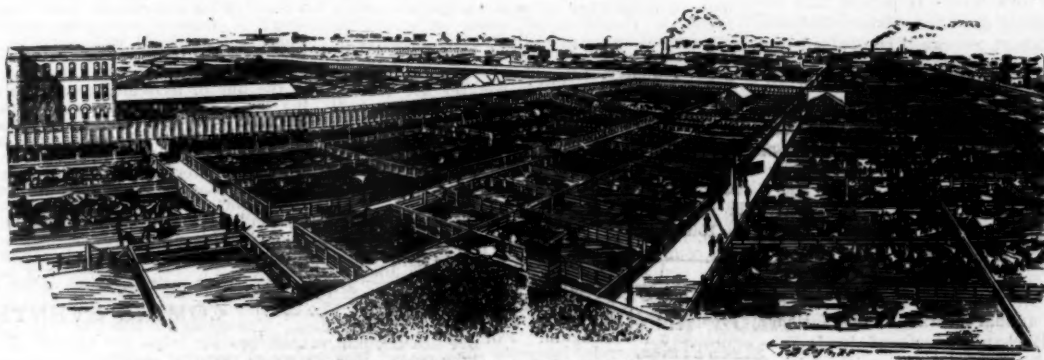
KANSAS CITY DURING A WEEK IN MID OCTOBER.

Mother's Milk in the Hereford and the Shorthorn Breeds of Beef Cattle.

(Specially written by Dr. A. S. Heath, of New York, for The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Thursday Morning.

Arriving in Kansas City at 9.30 p.m., on the 15th, we were elevated up the high bluff by cable and directed to the Hotel Baltimore. This elegant house is fireproof and proof that elegance and beauty in hotel architecture are attractive and appreciated by a liberal patronage. My experience here was but of a night's comfortable lodging and a sumptuous breakfast, as the convention of the Surface Railroad Men of the United States had pre-engaged the elegant accommodations of the hotel for five or six days. By the kind advice of Mr. W. C. Shields, Traveling Passenger Agent of the admirably conducted and



THE GREAT KANSAS CITY STOCKYARDS.

Which have a daily capacity of 67,000 head of slaughter stock.

and have the aisles free. The streets in the neighborhood of the tent are being thronged with people who are going to the great tent and many are coming away because they are not able to get seats.

Each group of people had its preference of breed. The white-faced Herefords had hosts of friends. So did the Shorthorns. The friends of each did not stint favors. There were two sections of royal veined Hereford heifers, aged between 1½ and 2 years. It would indeed be hard to excel the fifteen youngsters shown in those two sections. For one of them Mr. O. Harris paid \$3,000 last April at Chicago. She was "Theressa, 92,896." To show the fine blood here exhibited "Theressa, 92,896," only won sixth place at this show, and it was no discredit to her to do that either. "Miss March On, 94,489," got first prize. She is owned by W. S. Van Natta & Son, of Fowler, Ind. Mr. T. F. B. Sotham's "Golden Lassie, 94,009," took second prize. She has taken top prizes in Iowa, Minnesota and Illinois. There were many sections of finely bred Herefords, and each animal in each was worthy of a king and of a bovine knighthood. In the second section of Herefords in Section 9, Gudgell & Simpson's "Mischiefsmaker, 97,907," won first prize. The vast crowd surged everywhere, when it was permitted to surge, and good-naturedly "rooted" each man for his choice of a cow or steer. The Shorthorns received fully as much attention as the faultless Herefords.

of the stock sold when it is stated that 36 bulls, sold on Wednesday and Thursday, brought \$10,565, or an average of \$293.47 each; 61 cows fetched \$18,100, an average of \$296.72 each; 97 bulls sold for \$23,665, or an average of \$295.52 per head. On Friday morning 49 cattle brought an average of \$321 and some cents per head; Levander scaling up to \$900. Old live stock men say that this show is the sight of a lifetime. It must be true when there is to be seen the pick of two hundred herds in one section alone of Herefords and Shorthorns, with a Shorthorn bull yearling topping Saturday's sale at \$1,000. He was "Knights' Valentine," owned by G. E. Ward, of Hawarden, Ia. T. B. Babst, of Dover, Kan., pulled him in.

The average per head of 144 cattle sold in three days was just a few cents under \$317 per head, or nearly \$46,000 for the lot. A pure bred cow fetched nearly \$1,000 under the hammer.

Adjacent to the big show, but not a part of it, was the teasing spectacle of 1,585 graded Hereford calves and heifers, herded in nineteen pens in division 63 of the stockyards. They were the recently purchased property of T. F. B. Sotham, of Chillicothe, Mo. Every one of them was worthy to be in the exhibition pens. Frank Rockefeller showed his opinion of things by bidding \$5,050 for the aristocratic Hereford yearling bull "Columbus Seventeenth." That was his name, but he was

serviceable Wabash Railroad Co., I went to the Centropolis Hotel, where I was well cared for during my stay in town.

On presentation of my letters of introduction from Col. Hobbs, of The National Provisioner, to Mr. Hastings and Mr. Thomas, I was kindly received and shown every facility for the study of the Armour Packing Company and of the two Grand National Exhibitions of Herefords and Shorthorns. To the kindness of these two amiable and bright gentlemen I am gratefully indebted to much of my pleasant and profitable week spent in learning of Kansas City's manifold industries and successes in them all.

The Herefords and the Shorthorns in their quality and near perfection prove the breeders to be men of judgment, experience and ability. The animals shown far surpassed in beauty and excellence all of the same breeds I have ever seen in the cattle shows in the East and in England. The relative numbers of these two breeds vary in England and in the Eastern states. Here the Herefords seem to predominate in numbers and estimation, while elsewhere the Shorthorns bear off the palm of numbers and esteemed excellence. And until the Herefords are bred to greater milk yield the Shorthorns must lead as a breed. Two relative excellencies are not at all incompatible in a breed for meat superiority; for food from birth to maturity is an indispensable factor in the production of

all breeds for whatever superior product sought for, be it either meat or milk in the ascendant. The Shorthorns give meat superiority combined with milk yield. This abundance of milk gives the Shorthorn calves the better start in the race for product and the start favors the winner. While the Hereford calves must also have ample milk food the supply in part must needs come from foster mothers, and foster mothers can never fully supply the places of the real mothers. This increase of milk supply in the Hereford cows can be cherished and secured in them as well as in the Shorthorns. There selection and correlation help to secure the relative products desired. No comparatively milkless breed of any of our domestic animals can ever lead in popularity for meat production. The Angus and Long Horns and others similarly because of sparseness of milk yield can never be expected to compete with the Shorthorns or even with the present low milk flow of the Herefords as meat producers. It is not merely a sentiment that the milk of a breed is better suited to that individual or special breed for its perfection than the milk from another breed can possibly be. Though milk is milk, yet each breed possesses its own quality and characteristic peculiarity best suited to its own young. Blood transmits its individuality of breed and the relation of milk and blood is intimately associated, though milk in a far less degree yet doubtless influentially does exert a breed influence of its own kind. It is true that the milk of a negress does not darken the color of the white infant, yet can it be doubted that it does exert a race influence on the mental and physical constitution?

Knowing the crowded state of your valuable columns, I must continue my estimate of Kansas City in another—maybe two or three other letters to follow.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE ANNUAL MEETING.

The twelfth annual meeting of the National Live Stock Exchange convened in Indianapolis on Friday of last week with a large attendance of delegates. The feature of the opening session was the address of President W. H. Thompson, Jr., of Chicago. After paying a tribute to the city of Indianapolis and expressing his appreciation in behalf of himself and the Exchange, of its hospitality and courtesy, he said:

Members of the National Live Stock Exchange.—Gentlemen: During the last few years Uncle Sam has been convincing the world that he is enough of a farmer, manufacturer and producer to feed and clothe the whole large family which Mother Earth claims as her own. The rapidity with which

this knowledge has spread among the foreign countries and the demands which have grown from this knowledge are liable to tax our ability very strongly in all lines of production, but more particularly will the pressure be felt upon the live stock industry. We, as members of the National Live Stock Exchange, are vitally concerned with this part of our country's commerce and, assembled as we are for the sole purpose of looking after the well-being of the live stock interests of this country, it rests largely upon us to accomplish much towards preparing this industry to meet the demands which are put upon it. From this organization should come every year valuable suggestions to all employed in the handling of live stock and each representative at our meeting should bring ideas and exchange them for others in line with the betterment of this whole industry.

The live stock industry must keep pace with the times. This is a time of improvement and advancement, so we must improve and advance. We must urge the producer to use the best breeds obtainable, thereby marketing the animal which will grow the most pounds of high-priced meats to the carcass. For both the producer and consumer this is economy. For the consumer the more pounds of high-priced meats that can be cut from a carcass will reduce the other cuts of the same carcass in proportion, and coming from a carcass of this kind these lower-priced meats will be of superior quality. As to the producer, he has furnished the market with a better animal, a high-priced animal, at practically the same cost as the feeding and marketing of a much inferior one. The importer and breeder should import and breed only the purest of blood. The live stock press of the country is a great factor in helping the producer, as it constantly presents to him the facts as they occur. The man of experience as well as the live stock merchant should at all times be willing to express his views upon this subject, that some ideas thus expressed may be of benefit to the great industry.

The industries of this country are forcing its natural products into foreign markets with success and rapidity that before many years the demand will be greater than our surplus will be able to supply, unless some radical change is brought about in the spirit of our age. The cry of the past fifty years has been, "To the city! to the city!" That was beneficial for a time and a sign of progress, but I ask you, should we not say, "To the country?" The country is deserted by the boys and young men. The cities are filled to overflowing and cannot provide labor for all who come. For the social rest and peace and prosperity of our nation the tide must change and flow back again. For the betterment of our commercial interests some of the best of our young men should turn their attention to the farm and to the raising of produce. Among the large number of our able and competent agriculturists, producers and farmers who have made a successful life study of their profession you will find a very small per cent. whose sons have chosen the farmer's life, the producer's calling as their profession. Their education has taught them to look upon the farmer's life in any but the true light. Their early school days on the farm were spent in reading of men and events which had nothing to do with country life. Soldiers, statesmen, lawyers, ministers, bankers and even politicians figure upon every page of their district school readers; scarcely was mention made of the man who had made a

AMERICA'S GREAT EASTERN MEAT AND LIVE STOCK DOMAIN.

(Specially written for The National Provisioner.)

In our issue of November 3, Col. John F. Hobbs will begin a series of articles under the above caption. This series of historical and industrial reviews from his well known pen will run weekly in, and will be specially written for THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. The writer will take up the whole question of the live stock, meat and provision interests of the Eastern half of our great meat kingdom. The factories and the enterprises along our extensive Eastern food line and the live stock industry, covering the vast and prolific territory east of the Ohio and from the lakes to the gulf, will be drawn in review and their wealth of resource fully presented. Those who follow these articles will find much to interest and to astonish them.

success of life upon the farm. The farmer's children are, as a rule, the natural farmers of a country. What they become in after life is determined through education. In early life at the country district school the farmer's son begins to lay the foundation for future character building and plans for his future are usually directed by the influence had upon him by reading books treating of men and objects which seem to him of the outside world. Why not change this? Let his books speak of some of our great men (there are thousands of them) who have been practical farmers, and have been successful in their efforts. In fact, let this early education be in the line of agriculture, reading and studying those things and objects with which he comes in contact every day, thus teaching him to be observing, practical, as well as theoretical. This early training will make him more interested in the farmer's life and make of him a better man, a better farmer and a better citizen. In this way this country will have more good farmers and more good producers, less large farms and more small ones; more acres cultivated, more live

COMING EVENTS.

1900.

October 20-November 2.—International Fair, San Antonio, Tex.

November 13-15.—Illinois Live Stock Breeders' Association, Springfield, Ill.

November 13, 14, 15.—Annual convention of Illinois Live Stock Association, at the State House, Springfield.

November 16, 17, 18 19.—Pittsburg (Pa.) Fat stock show, at the Central Stockyards.

December 1-8.—International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.

1901.

January 15 to 18 inclusive.—Annual convention National Live Stock Association, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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Celebrated Rainbow Packing, Peerless Piston and Valve Rod Packing, Eclipse Sectional Rainbow Gasket, Hercules Combination, and Honest John Packings.

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THE PEERLESS RUBBER MANUFACTURING CO.,

16-24 WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT, MICH.

16 WARREN ST., NEW YORK.

202-210 S. WATER ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

17-19 Beale Street, and 18-24 Main Street, San Francisco, California.

stock of the right kind raised and marketed. Let us, as representatives of the live stock industry of this country, use our influence towards the preservation of an intelligent farmer class. Let us urge this matter through the press, let us advocate the change of study for our farmers' sons in their youth and show our country that in this as in all else we stand not merely for our own interests, but for the best interest of the United States.

Gentlemen, I thank you for your kind attention and ask your thoughtful consideration of the few matters which I have brought before you.

There are thirteen exchanges comprising the National Live Stock Exchange. The cities represented were Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Buffalo, Ft. Worth, Sioux City, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Pittsburg and Louisville.

On the evening of the first day's session a banquet was tendered the delegates at the Grand Hotel. Two hundred plates were laid for the banquet. T. S. Graves, of Indianapolis, presided, and the following gentlemen responded to toasts:

Bruce McCullough, Omaha; William Maginney, Sioux City; W. J. Broderick, St. Louis; H. B. Carroll, St. Paul; Horace Wood, St. Joseph; G. B. Van Norman, Milwaukee; T. Watkins, Louisville; N. S. Archer, Pittsburg; Edwin Nichols, Indianapolis; M. P. Buel, Chicago; J. C. Loving, Ft. Worth; Charles James, St. Louis.

While the delegates were at the banquet their wives were being entertained at a theater party given by Indianapolis women.

The morning session of the Executive Committee, Friday, was taken up with the reading of the minutes of the meetings that have taken place, on call from the chair, since the last annual meeting, and the discussion of a paper by Charles Ballery, of Chicago, on the freight rates for hogs, calves, sheep and cattle in cars, either separately or together.

At Saturday's session at the Commercial Club in addition to the business of the convention the following papers were read: "Commission Men," G. B. Van Norman, Milwaukee; "The American Hog," N. S. Archer, Pittsburg; "Sioux City and Her Territory," W. McGivny, Sioux City; "Cattle Trades, Their Conditions and Prospects," W. B. Stickney, St. Louis; "Corn," J. B. Blanchard, Omaha.

Among the prominent delegates present were the following:

W. H. Thompson, Charles W. Baker, R. Nash, M. P. Buel, L. B. Dowd, Charles Ballery, H. S. Tomlinson, T. H. Brown, D. L. Trout, H. Benedict, L. E. Herrick, Charles Haas, G. W. Shannon, J. P. Lott, C. A. Mallory, A. J. Hays, Chicago; G. B. Van

Norman and John Cudaby, Milwaukee; F. H. Goodridge, Charles Byrne, J. M. Lellerle, T. Watkins and J. E. Wheeler, Louisville; P. C. Rowlen, N. Samuel Archer and C. W. Lauer, Pittsburg; A. T. Atwater, C. M. Keys, W. J. Broderick, W. S. Hanna, H. F. Parry, E. E. Overstreet and W. B. Stickney, St. Louis; B. McCulloch, J. G. Martin, W. B. Cheek, E. S. Harrell, G. W. Burke, D. B. Olney and Frank Chittenden, Omaha; W. F. Wiley, William Magevey, J. G. Trauerman, E. P. Reiley, Frank Anderson, J. M. Collins, and Thomas Dealty, Sioux City; M. Donellan, New Orleans; E. M. Prouty, William Campbell, Charles Fitz, F. S. Page and H. B. Carroll, St. Paul; Horace Wood, V. W. Emmert, James C. Soger, G. W. J. Gann and S. W. S. McLucas, St. Joseph.

The election of officers on Saturday resulted in choosing Mr. W. H. Thompson, Jr., for president, who has filled that office since the organization of the Exchange. He was re-elected without opposition. C. W. Baker, the present secretary was also re-elected, as was Levi B. Dowd, of Chicago, the present treasurer. The vice-presidents chosen are: C. C. Daily, Omaha, Neb.; W. M. Ward, Sioux City, Ia.; W. J. Broderick, East St. Louis, Ill.; J. C. Loving, Ft. Worth, Tex.; Charles Fitch, South St. Paul, Minn.; Horace Wood, St. Joseph, Mo.; G. B. Van Norman, Milwaukee, Wis.; Stephen Snodgrass, Louisville, Ky.; S. W. Jeffries, Pittsburg, Pa.; Don Palmer, St. Louis, Mo.; T. S. Graves, Indianapolis.

Executive Committee.—H. G. Pierce and Nicholas Hanson, Sioux City; E. E. Overstreet and W. B. Stickney, East St. Louis; J. D. Farmer and A. S. Wardell, Ft. Worth; Frank Friend and Frank Thruet, St. Paul; George Gann and W. S. McLucas, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. W. Holmes and P. Cudaby, Milwaukee; Charles Bean and James T. Ewing, Louisville; B. S. Trauerman and Philip Brinkman, Pittsburg; Charles James and J. J. Hart, St. Louis; George C. Beck and Joseph Clay, Indianapolis.

The convention adjourned on Saturday to meet in St. Joseph, Mo., in October, 1907.

INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION.

Entries Close November 1.

Intending exhibitors in the International Live Stock Exposition should not forget that carload need not be entered. They should be shipped to the Union Stock Yards, consigned in care of the International Live Stock Exposition, and will be entered in the judge's book on arrival. Every individual animal, whether in breeding cattle, fat stock, sheep, swine, or draft horses, must be entered with the general manager on blanks provided for that purpose. The management

of the great show will be sorry to disappoint anybody and it is difficult to persuade exhibitors in the West that any show will bar those who come late with their entries, but a catalogue will be issued of all the exhibits at Chicago, and in order to obtain the necessary information entries will be closed November 1. Don't make any mistake about this. The time for closing entries is not far away and exhibitors who have not applied must lose no time of they wish to be properly represented. Each entry must be made on a separate card, giving sire and dam of the animal. Therefore in applying for entry blanks specify the number of animals you wish to show and entry cards will be sent accordingly. Address Manager W. E. Skinner, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

OUR EXPORT TRADE.

The export trade has become one of the greatest factors in the live stock industry. We are now shipping to Great Britain a very large percentage of the meat consumed in that country, and prospects of our trade increasing are more encouraging than otherwise. The outlook for the approaching winter season is flattering, for exporters have already gobbled up all the space available for the next ten months. A man who has just returned from Europe in the interests of the export trade says the business will be unusually lively during the coming season. He looks for good prices abroad, but good or bad the space engaged will have to be taken, and this means that a large number of cattle and sheep will have to be transported across the Atlantic between now and next spring. Many of the small operators got squeezed out in the scramble for space, and so it appears that the volume of business would be greatly expanded if the ships could be secured. It will be a long time before the boats can be withdrawn from the South African trade. It will keep them busy bringing home the British army and supplying provisions during the days of reconstruction in the devastated country.—Chicago Drovers' Journal.

The Squire Company, of Boston, is a large hog buyer in this market. It is said it will be out of the assignee's hands in thirty days and reorganized so as to be in a position to do a larger business than ever. The assignee's report shows a profit of \$150,000 since December 15 last.—Indianapolis News.

One of the most interesting and attractive displays at the Pure Food Exposition at Baltimore, Md., was that of the N. K. Fairbank cottolene exhibit. Every one of the great crowds that attended the Exposition visited the Cottolene booth and became fascinated with the usefulness of this article.

The W. J. Wilcox

Established 1862

Lard AND Refining Co.

REFINERS OF THE CELEBRATED

Wilcox and Globe Brand of

27 & 29 BEAVER
STREET,
NEW YORK.

PURE REFINED LARD.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

A MILD HAM CURE.

(Specially Written for The National Provisioner.)

An old English recipe for curing bacon pickle made as follows: 100 lbs. water, 15 lbs. salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. saltpeter and $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. sugar; boil and skim. With 295 lbs. meats would about fill a regulation tierce. This recipe would prove a very mild cure, and would demand absolutely proper care and attention of and to the meats throughout.

Answers to Correspondents.

X., SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.—(1) By consulting our market reports you will see that we quote both New York and Chicago prices. (2) We can furnish you with any technical book on any subject. (3) The best book on that subject is our book on the manufacture of sausages, price \$2. As the sausage season is now approaching you will find this book a gilt-edged investment.

T. C. H., AUGUSTA, ME.—If your hams do not come out of smoke in good condition but "puff" in smoking there is a simple remedy which you can apply, provided this is the only trouble. Let us know what your other troubles are that you mention regarding your hams and bacon and we will give you the remedy to apply so that you will produce goods equal to the best in the country.

"FERTILIZER," MANSFIELD, OHIO.—The great trouble seems to be with the very large quantity of fat you leave in your pressed tankage. This causes a double loss to you; first, in selling the fat and grease in the tankage at fertilizer price, and second, in deteriorating the quality of your tankage. Good tankage should not contain over 8 to 10 per cent. of fat. If it contains more you are losing money every day.

PERRY, W. B., OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.—While the amount of oil in cottonseed cake should not exceed 7 to 8 per cent. in good working, there are many cakes and meal showing a great deal more. Leaving in 12 per cent. of oil in cake (which we have seen) is a ruinous and unprofitable working. Further, oil left in meal, when this is used as fertilizer, is not a help but of great disadvantage, as it prevents the ready decomposition of the meal, and thereby causes the fertilizing effect to be slowly available. (2) Our laboratory charges are \$3 for analysis of oil in cake or meal with special rates for continuous work.

CHICAGO PACKING AND PROVISION CO.

The last \$75,000 outstanding of the bonds of the Chicago Packing and Provision Company will be called in and retired Nov. 1, the American Trust and Savings Bank offering 10 per cent. premium for them. The money to take them up comes out of the proceeds of the sale of the company's stockyards plant to Swift and Company. The entire remaining assets will be devoted to liquidation of the stock. The original issue of bonds amounted to \$903,000, which were put out Aug. 1, 1890. This was reduced several years ago to \$550,000. The committee in charge of the liquidating has bought in \$475,000 and canceled them. The general understanding is that the assets will be distributed among the preferred stockholders, who, according to the articles of incorporation, must be paid in full before anything goes to the common stock. The liquidating price is not known. The annual meeting of stockholders of the American company will be held in Chicago next month to pass on the liquidation. This will be a formal proceeding, as all but five shares of the stock are owned by the English company.

WESTERN TRADE ITEMS

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.
Room 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

Chicago Live Stock Notes.

Live stock shipments from Montreal from the opening of navigation up to Oct. 8 were 23,686 sheep, 75,568 cattle and 2,506 horses, an increase in cattle only over last year.

Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, will be among the notable men in the ranks of visitors and sponsors of the International Live Stock Exposition at the Stockyards Dec. 1 to 8. W. E. Skinner, general manager of the exhibition, has just received an acceptance from the Senator. He will deliver an address.

There will be 10,000 animals in all the competitions and \$75,000 in premiums will be distributed at the International Live Stock Exposition. To designate the winners will require 750 yards of ribbon. There will be upward of 600 classes on cattle, sheep, hogs and horses, and many side exhibits. But only beef cattle, the mutton breeds of sheep and draft horses will be recognized.

City health bulletin Saturday states "City drinking water is usable to-day. A few days ago it was 'suspicious.'" Now the Union Stockyards can take their regular drink and feel better.

Packing hogs are showing most advance—general run of receipts exceptionally poor.

London quotes live cattle at 11@12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.

The German consul at Chicago Tuesday engaged space in the International Live Stock Exposition for a fine photographic exhibit of German stock.

The Stockyard Company has commenced the construction of the temporary buildings in which some of the exhibits at the International Live Stock Exhibition will be housed. The location is along Halsted street between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, immediately east of the Dexter Park pavilion and amphitheater. Much ribbon will be used. For the premiums alone 750 yards will be required and there will be as much more used in decorating the big building and the fancy animals that will inhabit it for the show week. Entries indicate that there will be more than 10,000 animals at the exposition. Seven foreign countries will have official representation.

Tom Van Nostrand, formerly hog buyer for the International Packing Company, is now buying for Swift and Company. He buys in the northwest division in the place of Tom Corn, who went to St. Louis.

Chicago Board of Trade Notes.

Two memberships sold Saturday, one for \$2,000 and one for \$2,100.

Provision stocks estimated at, on 20th: Pork, 49,000 bbls.; lard, 26,000 tierces, and short ribs, 6,850,000 lbs., as compared with 7,320,000 lbs. on Oct. 1. This would look like a bullish lard market soon.

Lard stocks here, according to the Roloson statement, decreased for the week ending Oct. 20 10,000 tcs., and are now 23,800 tcs. less than on Oct. 1. The pork stock decreased for the week 2,000 bbls., and the rib stock increased 1,200,000 lbs. These stocks are now 49,000 bbls. pork, new and old, compared with 53,875 bbls. Oct. 1, 26,000 tcs. lard, against 49,896 tcs. Oct. 1.

William Kirkwood, a member of the board in the early '60s, and for years associated with Alexander Geddes in the firm of Geddes-Kirkwood, exporters, was on the floor Tuesday on one of his frequent visits from his present home near Edinburgh, Scotland.

The Board of Trade directors decided to adjourn the exchange Saturday, the day of the sound money parade. Opposition to an adjournment was withdrawn when it was learned that the banks had decided to close.

The case of Lloyd J. Smith before the Board of Trade directors was adjourned for a week.

That Lipton corner on October pork has been entirely lost sight of for the last week or more and the conclusionist has concluded that the Sir T. J. contingent was left to shoulder its long load—the home crowd getting from under which is a very likely conclusion. The Armour and Cudahy crowd usually know enough to come in out of the wet if past history is to be believed. October pork quoted at \$14.

There has been of late a significant readjustment of the speculative interests in the provision market. It is taken for granted that the Armour party moved over from the buying to the selling side of the market until about Oct. 15. It has been the important factor. It is taken for granted the Armours were influenced by the prospect of large hog receipts. Their selling was mainly for January. In addition there was a great deal of lard selling from the same direction. There was very heavy selling of November lard about a fortnight ago by the Milwaukee house of Cudahy. The low provision prices of early last week were apparently largely on selling by Lipton, who was long product of all sorts. The provision man has not alone had the operations of the leaders to follow, but he has had the hog situation to puzzle over, involved somewhat by the appearance of cholera. The hog movement has not much fallen off. It apparently is true that the provision manufacturers, who were generally bullish up to Oct. 1, are not longer in that same mood. They are now thinking more of cheap hogs than of high priced product.

The International Packing Company's plant at the stockyards has been closed, and will not reopen, it is said, until after Nov. 1.

The following testimonial was presented to President W. S. Warren, of the Board of Trade, at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Among the many signatures were the following important concerns:

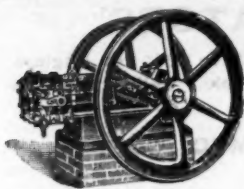
"Believing that the administration of the Board of Trade has given a very unusual amount of time and labor to the advancement of the best interests of all the members of the board, and with the hope that we may be of some assistance to it in the future, we hereby form ourselves into an organization for the following purposes:

"To assist the administration in the enforcement of all rules and to loyally support all action which it may take hereafter or has already been taken for the upbuilding and maintenance of the board, especially in its fight against the bucketshops. And we earnestly request all members of the board to assist us in every way in their power with their advice and suggestions."

Carrington, Hannah & Co., Fyffe Bros. & Co., R. G. Chandler & Co., V. B. Congdon & Co., A. O. Slaughter & Co., Buckley & Co., Counselman & Day, Richardson & Co., F. G. Logan, Finley, Barrell & Co., Adams & Samuels, Nash-Wright Co., Jackson Bros. & Co., Bartlett, Frazier & Co., James A. Patten, Hatley Bros., E. Seckel & Co., McReynolds & Co., Weare Commission Co., J. F. Harris, John H. Wrenn & Co., U. H. Canby & Co., Raymond & Pynchon.

An old-time packer remarked the other day: "What's the matter with building a packing-house in Michigan, a State practically unexplored in that interest?"

The Navarro Cottonseed Oil Mill at Corsicana, Tex., the second mill of its kind in that city, has begun operating.



New Era GAS ENGINES

5 to 125 H. P.

Write for Catalogue.

THE NEW ERA IRON WORKS CO.
No. 82 Dale Ave., - - DAYTON, OHIO.

Packinghouse and General Trade Notes.

Gustavus F. Swift, the president of the packing concern of Swift and Company, on Friday donated \$500 to St. Hedwig's Hospital, North Hoyne avenue and Homer street, Chicago.

Mr. Gibson, who has been with the Walburn Swenson Co., of Chicago, a long time, has now charge of their evaporator business, Mr. Swenson being entirely taken up with other branches of their enormous business, especially the American Cotton Co.'s branch.

HEYDEN SUGAR CRYSTALS

500 Times Sweeter than Sugar

Used by some of the Largest Packers in the Country
Samples and information upon request.

A. KLIPSTEIN & CO., 122 PEARL ST., NEW YORK
Branches: Chicago, Boston, Phila., Cincinnati,
Providence; Hamilton and Montreal, Canada.

A building permit was issued Friday of last week to the North Western University for a nine-story brick cold storage warehouse, at 152-164 Kinzie street, Chicago, to cost \$200,000.

Louis Bergstrom, of San Antonio, Tex., is about to build a hog, beef and sheep packinghouse of modern equipment in every respect in that city.

A disastrous fire at A. V. Hinman & Co.'s packinghouse at St. Paul, Minn., Saturday night, entailed a loss of \$35,000. The property is owned by D. M. Robbins, but leased by A. V. Hinman & Co. as a slaughterhouse and packing plant.

Paul Wepels, Fort Worth, Tex., is at the head of a syndicate about to erect a large hog, beef and sheep packinghouse in that city. Mr. Wepels is one of the best known business

NEW YORK & PORTO RICO

STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

(Under Government Mail Contract.)

THREE SAILINGS EVERY MONTH

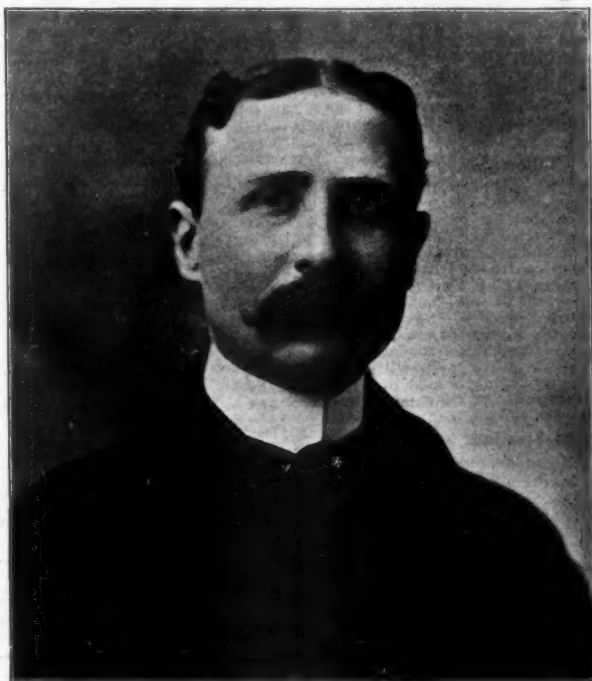
BETWEEN

NEW YORK AND SAN JUAN, ARECIBO,
MAYAGUEZ AND PONCE, PORTO RICO.

A monthly service has been established between NEW ORLEANS, LA., and SAN JUAN, PONCE and MAYAGUEZ, PORTO RICO. For particulars, apply to

THE NEW YORK & PORTO RICO S. S. CO.

1 Broadway, New York.



WARREN J. LYNCH,
General Agent, Big Four Railway.

Although one of the youngest passenger agents in the railroad business, Mr. Lynch has shown marked ability in handling the passenger department of the Big Four. He, with the valuable help of his assistant, Mr. Wm. P. Deppe, has worked the passenger business up to a place where the road is among the leading passenger earning systems of the country. It is not long since the Vandalia, in connection with the Pennsylvania, carried 75 per cent. of the through Eastern travel from Mississippi River points; but conditions are reversed. The Big Four now carries the heavy through travel, because of its elegant equipment and unexcelled passenger service.

Mr. W. A. SoRelle, Waco, Tex., was a visitor in Chicago last Saturday. Mr. SoRelle operates a small hoghouse very successfully, and intends to enlarge generally in the near future.

Mr. Louis Bergstrom was also a visitor at our Chicago offices, and is about to build a hog, beef and sheep packinghouse, modern in every respect, at San Antonio, Tex.

The G. H. Hammond Packing Company has filed a \$1,550,000 mortgage, covering its plant at South Omaha and elsewhere. The mortgage runs twenty years and draws 6 per cent. interest. The revenue stamps aggregate \$775 and the recording fees \$20.50.

men in that section, and what he undertakes will be done thoroughly.

The output of pork for export at the Milwaukee (Wis.) plant of the Cudahy Packing Company, for some time past, has continued at the rate of 24 cars a week, on the average, notwithstanding the fact that the national election takes place this year. Mr. Patrick Cudahy says the business is larger this year than usual at this period, and that the prospects are good for the future.

The managers of Armour & Co. and Swift and Company made a complete denial of pub-

lished statements in an afternoon paper that the packinghouses were discriminating against white men in favor of negroes. Treasurer L. A. Carton, of Swift and Company, and Arthur Meeker, Armour & Co., declared emphatically that no change had been made in the policy they have been pursuing for years. President Gustavus F. Swift said the unreliable statement was of so little consequence he did not care to dignify it with a denial. The statement was published that negroes were being imported from the South by Swift and Company to take the place of white men. "There is absolutely no truth in the statement," were the words of Mr. Carton. "We always have had some colored men in our employ, but we are not hiring any more now than we did several years ago." "Armour & Co. have not changed the policy they have been pursuing for the last fifteen years," said Mr. Meeker. "We hire white and colored men alike, but there is no discrimination in the favor of either."

La Crosse Packers' Package Company, La Crosse, Wis., has just incorporated for the business of the manufacture of lard pails on a large scale. It is the intention of the company to fit up the plant with all modern and improved machinery and appliances for the rapid and economical production of lard pails. President of the company is A. Hirsheimer, president of the La Crosse Plow Company; vice-president, S. Y. Hyde, president of the S. Y. Hyde Elevator Company. G. W. Weber, general manager, has been in the lard pail business twenty years, for a number of years superintendent of the Horne & Danz Company. A. A. Morse, secretary of the new company, and C. W. Thompson, treasurer, both of whom hold the same positions with the S. Y. Hyde Elevator Company. Mr. Weber and Mr. Morse are the only members of the company actively engaged in the business, and they have the mutual and entire charge.

The first shipment to England of chickens fattened under government inspection at Chatham, Whitby and Lancaster, Ont., was made this week.

City diggers at the stockyards Saturday continued their work of excavating pipes on the Cook and West 40th street mains. About 200 men are now employed by the city in the endeavor to find uncharted connections and illicit pipes.

Between autos and air ships well may the Michigan avenue sparrow exclaim: "I see my finish."

The abattoir and cold storage plant of Wm. Stantz, at Sanger Creek, on the western limits of Bloomington, Ill., was destroyed by fire last Saturday. Loss, over \$10,000. Insured.

Nathan C. Dow, the manager of the raided illicit oleomargarine factory of the Fertile Valley Creamery Co., 2334 State street, Chicago, who was arrested Thursday of last week, gave a \$5,000 bond, and was released from custody. Case pending.

D. J. O'Brien, who has charge of the advertising department for Geo. M. Sterne & Son, Chicago, is a great Bryan man and offers to bet any old thing from a "sinker" up.

Railroad Notes.

Among the suggestions made by the committee appointed to make suggestions for the "enlargement of the usefulness of the American Association of General Passenger Agents" to the Buffalo convention were:

(a) The creation of a protective bureau for the purpose of detecting and prosecuting forgers, counterfeiters and unlawful manipulators of tickets, or other evidences of passenger transportation, and for such additional purposes as might be assigned to it.

(b) That an advisory board be constituted, to consist of the president, vice-president, secretary and executive committee, with clearly defined powers, to conduct the affairs of the association between its meetings.

(c) That brief public sessions of the association be held hereafter, at each annual meeting.

Russia is building a new railroad from Orenburg to Taschkend. American engines have been ordered for it. The terminus is a city of 87,000 people in Asiatic Russia, while Orenburg is the capital of Orenburg on the Ural in European Russia, and is a fortified city.

The Pacific Slope is feeling a freight car shortage similar to that experienced in October of last year. The Santa Fe has its full capacity taxed and more by the demand upon its road by larger freights, eastbound goods showing unprecedentedly large shipments.

H. W. Jackson has been appointed general agent for the Colorado Midland, with headquarters in Chicago. The same road is to open an office in New York and begin a more active campaign for business from eastern territory.

The division superintendents of the Santa Fe system met in Topeka, Kan., this week for the purpose of preparing a new time schedule for passenger trains. The most important changes from the present schedule will be in connection with the service of the California "limited," which will be introduced November 7.

Robert Kerr, passenger traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific, and the members of the advisory committee of the western immigrant bureau will meet in Chicago October 31 for the purpose of patching up, if possible, the differences existing between the Canadian Pacific and the United States carriers with reference to the handling of immigrant traffic from the Atlantic seaboard westward.

A rate of one and one-third fare has been granted for the horse show to be held at the Coliseum, Chicago, Oct. 29 to Nov. 3.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Company held recently the following directors were re-elected: Charles H. Godfrey, Henry B. Ickelheimer and Henry Budge of New York, John N. Faithorn and Jesse Barton of Chicago. The following officers were elected: John N. Faithorn, president and general manager; Fred T. Gates, vice-president; J. H. McClement, comptroller; Henry S. Hawley, traffic manager, treasurer and assistant secretary; George P. Butler, secretary and assistant treasurer; S. L. Prest, assistant comptroller; Jesse B. Barton, general attorney.

E. H. Harriman was in Chicago Wednesday for the purpose of practically consolidating the Chicago & Alton Railroad and the Kansas City Southern, formerly known as the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf.

BOILER FEED REGULATORS.

Save 12% of Fuel. Save 50% in repairs on boilers. Save 25% on Engines and Pumps. Save 12% of water. Automatic, Simple, Durable. Full explanation furnished on request by

THE STANDARD ICE MACHINE & MFG. CO.,
HAMILTON, O.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

(Earlier Report on page 29.)

The situation is well in hands of the packers and is likely to improve at any time with the remarkably small stocks. The variations today were slight. In New York, Western steam lard, \$7.35; city, do., \$7.00@7.25; mess pork, \$12.75@13.50; city family, \$15.75@16.50. In city cut meats sales of 750 pickled shoulders, 9½¢; 2,000 pickled hams, 9½¢@10¼¢; 16,000 lbs. pickled bellies, at 9¼¢ per 14 lbs. and 9¼¢ per 12 lbs.

Cottonseed Oil.

(Earlier Report on page 30.)

Cottonseed Oil.—The easier tendency this week is being displaced by strong conditions, which latter are warranted from the statistical and other features, and it needs only an advance in lard, which product had been under manipulation of packers, and which should be higher from its small supplies, to put cotton oil upon a better basis. Indeed the oil position to-day is firmer, with sales at better figures. Some importers are willing to buy steadily if they can get freight room. There has been no general disposition at any time latterly to sell prime yellow, on spot, 34½¢; November delivery, 33½¢@34¢; while some of the trade will not sell at all at the figures. Sales of 1,000 bbls. prime yellow, January to May, at 33½¢, which is a recovery.

Tallow.

(Earlier Report on page 31.)

There was a sale of 50 hhds. city from a melter's hands to a soap buyer on Thursday afternoon, at 4½¢. It was not generally known then that it had sold at 4½¢, and the people making the contract deliveries said they would put them in at 4½¢, or as the basis of the last previous sale, but whether there will be a change made to 4½¢, when it has become thoroughly known of a sale at it, is to be determined. The market is nominally 4½¢ for hhds. and 4½¢ for tcs., with 150 tcs. sold on p. t. City edible is held at 5½¢; possibly 5½¢ would buy. At Chicago, prime packers, 5½¢@5½¢.

Oleo-Stearine.

(Earlier Report on page 32.)

The New York market is at 7¼¢, at which buying could be done. A sale of a car lot in Boston at 7¼¢ for export. At Chicago 7¼¢ is asked and 7¼¢ bid.

TEXAS COTTONSEED AND OIL MARKET.

(Special Correspondence to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, October 23.—The oil market for a week past has been decidedly a waiting one, with very little trading, and that in a very limited small way. At the close Saturday, 24 to 25¢ was bid; to-day, 24 to 24½¢ is the best that is bid, with some small sales at 24½ to 25¢. The mills have sold well up into December and are willing to await further developments. Meal, \$21.25 to \$21.50 f. o. b. Galveston; linters neglected at 3½ to 3¾¢. Seed

being marketed freely at \$10 to \$11 per ton f. o. b. stations. Weather continues favorable.

THE WEIGHTS OF OILS.

Oils are not like cereals and other products. That is their specific gravity or weights do not differ as do those of the above substances.

Neatsfoot oil and cottonseed oil weigh 7½ lbs. per gallon.

All animal oils are sold on the above basis of 7½ lbs. per gallon.

Mineral oils differ somewhat, whether light or heavy, and are gauged in tank or barrel.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, October 26.—Closing.—Beef—Extra India mess steady, 70s., prime mess nominal. Pork—Prime mess Western firm, 72s. Lard—American refined in pails quiet, 38s. 3d.; prime Western in tierces steady, 37s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 43s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs., steady, 46s. 9d.; short rib, 18 to 22 lbs., quiet, 48s. 6d.; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lbs., steady, 45s. 6d.; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., quiet, 43s. 9d.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs., steady, 42s. 3d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 pounds, steady, 49s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lbs., quiet, 33s. Cheese—American finest white, firm, 53s. 6d.; do. colored firm, 54s. 6d. Tallow—Prime city, steady, 24s. 9d.; Australian in London firm, 28s. Cottonseed oil, Hull refined, spot in barrels, quiet, 23s. Butter—United States finest, quiet, 95s.; do good, easy, 82s. 6d.

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JOHN JOHNSON & CO.,

Franklin Square.

NEW YORK CITY.

EASTERN TRADE ITEMS

B. B. Barco has returned to Gainesville, Ga., from a trip to Echols County, that State, where he collected a drove of cattle for shipment to Cuba.

The Procter & Gamble Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, has filed an amended petition in its suit against the Board of Commissioners of Hamilton County, that State, for \$25,000. The Commissioners have refused to consider the claim made by the soap company.

In 1896 the county erected a temporary bridge over Mill Creek while a permanent one was being constructed. The piling under the temporary bridge, which rested on the property of the Procter & Gamble Company, was never removed. When the creek overflowed in March, 1897, the abandoned piles were the means of catching drift and rubbish, which formed a dam and flooded the factories and grounds of the company, and carried away numerous barrels of rosin, valued at \$20,000, which was a total loss. The entire damage amounted to \$25,000. Judgment for the whole amount against the Commissioners individually is asked. The claim is made that the county officials were negligent in not removing the piling.

At the annual meeting of the Procter & Gamble Co., the Cincinnati (Ohio) soapmakers, held last week, the recommendation of the directors that the common stock of the company be increased from \$2,250,000 to \$4,500,000 was approved. It is understood that the common stock as increased will be put on a 12 per cent. basis.

The American Agricultural Company, better known as the Milsum Rendering Company, at Buffalo, N. Y., will build new rendering works in that city at a cost of \$40,000. The contracts for the structure have just been let to Mosier & Summers, contractors, of Buffalo. The structure will be on the site of the old plant. It is intended to have the new building ready by Jan. 1.

Health Officer Goler, in Rochester, N. Y., has made arrangements with the cattle inspector of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Health Department to notify him whenever a consignment of cattle is shipped through there for Rochester. At that end of the line the cattle will be met by the local health inspector and looked over. Dr. Goler says that this is but the beginning of a system which will eventually result in the tuberculin test being applied to all animals coming into the State from the South and West, either for slaughter or for dairy purposes.

The recently incorporated Union Stockyards Company of Dayton, O., have their yards completed, and expected to begin the transaction of business on Wednesday of this week. No pains or expense have been spared

to make these yards first-class in every respect. All kinds of live stock, cattle, hogs, sheep and calves can be taken to these yards to be sold. There are a number of very responsible commission firms located at these yards who will handle any business entrusted to them in the interest of their patrons. The outlook for the success of these yards is very bright.

A meeting of persons interested in poultry breeding was held at Stanwix Hall, Rome, N. Y., last Saturday. On motion of W. P. Hicks it was decided that a poultry association be formed, with a membership fee of \$1 and annual dues of \$10, payable in advance. On motion of E. F. Boyson a committee of five, was appointed on membership. It was composed of Mrs. W. P. Hicks, E. F. Boyson and H. W. Van Vleck, of Rome; V. J. Casterton, of Lowell, and G. L. Clyde, of Westmoreland. A committee on the formation of a poultry association was also appointed. The object of forming the organization is for the purpose of increasing enthusiasm among poultry breeders and fanciers and placing before the people, at least once a year, a collection of thoroughbred fowls and pet stock. The meeting adjourned to meet on Friday, October 26 (yesterday), at 1.30 p. m., at Stanwix Hall.

The Export Abattoir building, in 30th street, north of Market, in Philadelphia, caught fire on Sunday, and before the flames were extinguished about \$50,000 damage had been done. The principal loss, about \$20,000, falls upon D. B. Martin, packer and manufacturer of animal oils, whose establishment, occupying a major portion of the building, was well filled with stock and valuable machinery. Charles Harlan & Co., wholesale butchers, lost about \$10,000, representing a stock of 200 beef carcasses, while a further loss of \$15,000 was suffered partly by A. Michael and Charles Kircher, butchers. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which owned the building, loses \$5,000. All the losses, it is understood, are covered by insurance. The building in which the fire occurred is a portion of the plant of the West Philadelphia Stockyards. The fire started in the establishment of Charles Harlan & Co. It took two hours to subdue this fierce fire. Cattle pens surrounding the building were saved. This is the fifth time the Export Abattoir building has been in flames. In January, 1898, a fire occurred there on Sunday. There has been still another fire on Sunday, and the last one, by a curious coincidence, was also on Sunday. This last one was the worst.

PERSONAL

Mr. P. J. Bourke, who has resigned his position with the Pittsburg Provision Co., has formed a connection with Wm. Zoller & Co., packers and jobbers of provisions, of Allegheny, Pa. Mr. Bourke has an enviable reputation as a successful and first-class salesman and will doubtless reap more laurels in his new position.

PUMPS

For Water, Lard, Tallow, Blood, and all Packinghouse Purposes.

Catalog on application.

THE SNIDER-HUGHES CO., CLEVELAND, O.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from principal Atlantic ports, their destinations and a comparative summary for the week ending October 20, 1900, are as follows:

PORK, BARRELS.

	Week Oct. 20, 1900.	Week Oct. 21, 1899.	Nov. 1, '90 to Oct. 20, 1900.
U. Kingdom...	1,506	2,547	65,069
Continent....	337	577	35,610
S. & C. Am....	896	369	23,006
W. Indies.....	1,522	1,833	98,148
Br. No. Am.			
Colonies.....	314	322	8,626
Other countries	34	46	1,496
Totals.....	4,109	5,694	232,061

BACON AND HAMS, LBS.

U. Kingdom...	13,842,242	14,507,976	675,707,288
Continent....	981,961	1,758,693	103,802,740
S. & C. Am....	84,375	24,425	4,729,710
W. Indies.....	183,850	182,575	12,260,549
Br. No. Am.			
Colonies.....	800	21,275	100,850
Other countries	14,675	27,450	1,101,600
Totals.....	14,614,898	16,522,064	796,608,437

LARD, LBS.

U. Kingdom...	5,901,730	6,456,793	261,571,461
Continent....	5,811,802	8,672,693	311,373,136
S. & C. Am....	429,160	139,506	21,204,670
W. Indies.....	404,530	634,390	28,646,836
Br. No. Am.			
Colonies.....	1,620	12,640	171,887
Other countries	9,470	30,000	2,798,546
Totals.....	12,068,312	15,946,021	625,668,290

Recapitulation of week's exports ending October 20, 1900:

From	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York....	2,916	6,664,825	4,613,580
Boston.....	462	5,409,750	2,729,879
Portland, Me.			88,000
Philadelphia...	187	708,432	696,100
Baltimore.....	406	354,464	2,758,684
Norfolk.....			
Newport News...			206,586
New Orleans...	88	48,375	39,600
Montreal.....	50	1,429,047	977,575
Total.....	4,109	14,614,898	12,068,312

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1899, to Oct. 20, 1900.	Nov. 1, 1898, to Oct. 21, 1899.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.....	46,410,200	54,777,000	8,366,800
H'ms, bcs, lbs.795,698,457	894,042,249	98,348,813	
Lard, lbs.....	625,668,299	684,368,306	58,702,007

New York Produce Exchange Notes.

Proposed for membership: William Joseph Eisenmenger, by S. F. Engs.

New members elected: James F. Peavey, Raymond S. Porter, Theo. H. Rohdenburg and Robert A. Watson.

Visitors at the Exchange: E. J. Bliss, Boston; C. G. Stirling, Baltimore; D. C. Robin-

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Parchment
Paper**

Fiftieth Year

THE PATERSON PARCHMENT PAPER CO.

Office and Works: PASSAIC, N. J.

Use the kind of Parchment Paper that you can boil your Meats in. If you cannot boil a ham in Parchment Paper, it is an imitation, not the Genuine Parchment Paper; test this.

son, Indianapolis; J. T. Milliken, St. Louis; M. Isor, Cincinnati; F. W. Wayman, John Geddes, W. H. Merritt, E. C. Howard, W. P. Adams, W. W. Grans, E. H. Bingham and J. M. Cleland, Chicago; A. D. Munro, Liverpool; H. H. Guttman, Antwerp.

AN OPEN CATTLE QUARANTINE.

The Federal quarantine regulations have been amended by a recent order by which an open season is established during November and December. Cattle coming North, however, will have to stand State inspection wherever it is required. The order is as follows:

U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D. C.

It is hereby ordered, That Section 3 of B. A. I. Order No. 49, providing for the movement of cattle from the quarantine district described by said order and amendments thereto, from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, inclusive, be amended as follows:

From Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, inclusive, cattle from said area destined to points within the States of Kansas and Missouri and the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and to points in the States of Texas and Tennessee and the Territory of Oklahoma outside of said quarantine district may be removed thereto upon authorization procured from the authorities of the State or Territory to which destined. All cattle from said quarantined district destined to points outside of the States and Territories above named may be shipped without inspection between Nov. 1 and Dec. 31, inclusive, and without restriction other than may be enforced by local regulations at point of destination.

And it is further ordered, That all stock pens which have been reserved for the use of cattle from the quarantine district, prior to Nov. 1 next, shall not be used for receiving or storing cattle from the quarantined district which have been inspected and passed, nor for cattle originating outside of the quarantined district, except when such cattle are intended for immediate slaughter.

JAMES WILSON, Secretary.

FOR TRADE BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS AND PORTO RICO.

The New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, with offices at No. 1 Broadway, New York, this month inaugurated a direct steamer service between New Orleans and San Juan, Arecibo, Mayaguez, Ponce and other Porto Rican ports. The New Orleans-Porto Rico direct service is regular, reliable and first class in all respects. The establishment of this line makes available an inviting and lucrative market for Southern and Western products. Porto Rico is remarkable for the fertility of its soil and the salubrity of its climate. The ships of the fleet of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company are splendidly equipped. Passenger accommodations and general appointments are modern and first class.

A PRESERVATIVE PAINT.

The covering capacity and great durability of Dixon's silica-graphite paint make it, it is claimed, the cheapest protective coating for iron work on the market. As an evidence of this fact the manufacturers cite the Park street bridge of the Big Four Railroad, at Cincinnati, Ohio, the girders of which are painted with this paint, and which latter has successfully resisted the action of engine fumes for over five years. An average of 500 engines pass under this bridge daily. Thus in the course of a year 182,500 engines pass under it, while in five years 912,500 locomotives have breathed their fumes and gases against this paint, which stands as such a strong protection for the girders. This paint perfectly protects from corrosion for years steel viaducts, bridges and buildings. The Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J., are the manufacturers of it.

DIXON'S SILICA GRAPHITE PAINT

FOR TIN OR SHINGLE ROOFS AND IRON WORK. Tin roofs well painted have not required repainting for 10 to 15 years. IT IS ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

If you need any paint it will pay you to send for circular.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

SECOND ANNUAL

Pittsburgh Fat Stock Show!

TO BE HELD AT THE

PITTSBURGH CENTRAL STOCK YARDS

From Friday to Monday Nov. 16, 17, 18, 19, 1900

INCLUSIVE,

Competition open to the Farmers, Feeders and Shippers of the World.

Premium List with Prizes Aggregating \$2,250.00

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

CATTLE.

Any load of cattle competing for any of the following awards shall consist of 12 head, or more out of one car of original shipment.

Cattle showing in one class cannot compete in any other class, except in the sweepstakes.

GRAND SWEEPSTAKES PRIZE.

The Commission Merchants and Dealers of the Pittsburgh Central Stock Yards, offer a grand sweepstakes prize for the

Best Load of Cattle, Regardless of Breed, 12 Head or more, \$300.00.

The Pittsburgh Central Stock Yards Company offer the following premiums for the best load of 12 head or more:

Herefords.

First premium	\$200.00
Second premium	100.00
Third premium	50.00

Short Horns.

First premium	\$200.00
Second premium	100.00
Third premium	50.00

Polled Angus or Galloways.

First premium	\$200.00
Second premium	100.00
Third premium	50.00

Best Individual Spayed or Barren Heifer.

First premium	\$40.00
Second premium	25.00
Third premium	10.00

Best Individual Bull.

First premium	\$40.00
Second premium	25.00
Third premium	10.00

Best Individual Steers.

EAST END HOTEL STAKES OF \$100.00 to be given for the three best individual Steers.	
For the best individual Steer.....	\$50.00
For the second best individual Steer.....	30.00
For the third best individual Steer.....	20.00

Heaviest Weight Steer.

SCHENLEY HOTEL STERLING SILVER CUP, VALUE \$50.00, to the heaviest weight steer of any breed, quality considered, not shown in any other class.

Farmers, feeders and shippers, regardless of locality, are invited to feed stock and place same on exhibition.

All buyers and slaughterers of live stock from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and other Eastern cities, and the Export trade, will be represented on the market at this great exhibition.

All cattle, hogs and sheep on sale will meet with strong demand from Eastern buyers and the Export trade.

Remember the dates of this second annual Pittsburgh Fat Stock Show at the Pittsburgh Central Stock Yards, East Liberty, Pittsburgh, Pa.

November 16, 17, 18 and 19, 1900.

For further information address

SIMON O'DONNELL,

General Manager Pittsburgh Central Stock Yards, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Reduced Rates on All Railroads.

Hogs.

For the best double-deck load of Hogs, 100 head, or more, any weight, in original car shipment, premium.....\$100.00

For the best single deck of Hogs, 50 head or more, in original car shipment, not competing in any other class, any weight, premium.....100.00

For the next best single deck of Hogs, 50 head or more, same conditions, premium.....50.00

For the third best single deck of Hogs, 50 head or more, same conditions, premium.....25.00

REIBER HOTEL STAKES, to be given for the best 25 Hogs shown, regardless of weight, out of any single deck, not shown in any other class, premium.....25.00

Sheep and Lambs.

For the best load of Sheep, out of one double-deck load or one single deck load of original shipment, 100 head or more,

First premium.....\$100.00
Second premium.....50.00
Third premium.....25.00

For the best load of lambs, 100 head or more, same conditions,

First premium.....\$100.00
Second premium.....50.00
Third premium.....25.00

Premiums Will Be Awarded on Monday, Nov. 19, at 10 A. M.

THE solution contained in the Safety Fire Bucket Tank will not freeze at twenty degrees below zero, will not evaporate nor lose its strength, consequently the Tank and Buckets keep in order and are ready for use in case of fire without requiring any attention and need no recharging until used. Write for prices.

SAFETY FIRE EXTINGUISHER CO.,

29-33 West Forty-second St., New York.

PORK PACKING.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

March 1 to Oct. 17—	1900.	1899.
Chicago	4,020,000	3,955,000
Kansas City	1,690,000	1,555,000
Omaha	1,360,000	1,380,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	1,034,000	825,000
St. Louis	880,000	850,000
Indianapolis	683,000	685,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	178,000	209,000
Cudahy, Wis.	285,000	275,000
Cincinnati	352,000	365,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	365,000	395,000
Cedar Rapids	271,300	240,000
Sioux City, Iowa	437,000	282,000
St. Paul, Minn.	250,000	197,000
Louisville, Ky.	197,000	246,000
Cleveland, Ohio	300,000	285,000
Wichita, Kan.	86,000	70,000
Marshalltown, Iowa ..	60,000	54,000
Bloomington, Ill.	54,300	48,700
Above and all other...	13,250,000	12,665,000

—Price Current.

NOTES FROM CANADA.

The secretaries of the Montreal Cold Storage Company and the dairy firm of Croil & McCullough have been committed for trial on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Bank of Halifax.

At the meeting Friday of last week of the Hygiene and Statistics Committee in Montreal, Canada, a letter was received from the Laing Packing and Provision Company, stating that they proposed erecting a large packinghouse on the Government property south of Mill street, constructed on the same principles as the large packinghouses in the United States, and that about 200 persons would be employed in and about the premises. The letter was laid on the table until further information was obtained.

NEW CHANGES IN FOREIGN TARIFFS.

NATAL.—From and after Nov. 3 all customs duties on frozen meat and slaughter cattle imported into Natal are to be suspended.

BRAZIL.—The new customs tariff is rapidly passing through the committee stage in the Brazilian Congress and seems likely to become law before very long.

CHILE.—A revised edition of the Chilean tariff of Jan. 1, 1896, as amended by the act of Dec. 23, 1897, has just been issued by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the Department of State.

NICARAGUA.—A rebate of 25 per cent. has been announced on the importation duties levied under the customs tariff of May 1, 1900, for the following articles, when imported at the custom houses of the Bluff and Cape Gracias a Dios: Beef, smoked or salted; beef of all classes, preserved or pickled, in tins; extract of beef, hog lard, beef fat, butter, fish and shell fish packed in oil, fish and shell fish dried, salted, smoked or pickled, sardines of all classes.

BORNEO.—There is a new tariff in force in British North Borneo. Under it the following articles are placed on the free list: Cordage, feed for cattle, poultry food, preserved or fresh meats, manufacturers' machinery, railway and tramway materials.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.—Regulations have recently been issued by the Commissioner-General of the British East Africa Protectorate, relative to transit and re-export trade in that country.

MEXICO AND SOAPMAKING.

The Compania Industrial Jabonera de la Laguna, which has its principal office in Torreon, State of Coahuila, Mexico, is one of the greatest industrial corporations in that country. This corporation has a paid-up capital of \$2,000,000, and operates large soap factories at Torreon, Gomez Palacio, Chihuahua and San Pedro.

The soap business of Mexico is under the control of this company. The demand for fine toilet soap is increasing rapidly in Mexico, and it is proposed to make the manufacture of high class soaps a feature of the industry. The main factory of the company at this place was destroyed by fire about a year ago, causing a loss of about \$800,000. It has been rebuilt and equipped with new machinery of the latest pattern. The general manager of the company is Juan Brittingham.

BOOK REVIEWS.

"The Analysis of Milk and Milk Products," by Henry Leffmann, M. A., M. D., and William Bean, M. A., M. D., published by P. Blakiston, Son & Co., 1012 Walnut street, Philadelphia. This is the second edition of this work, which is now revised and enlarged with illustrations. Its contents include "Nature and Composition of Milk," "Analytic Processes," "Data for Milk Inspection," "Milk Products," etc. Under these various heads are treated formation and ingredients of cow's milk, properties and decompositions of milk, buttermilk, whey, etc. Under Milk Products, condensed milk, butter, cheese, fermented products, etc. A valuable feature of the book is the table it contains for correcting the specific gravity of milk for temperature. There is also a table showing total solids calculated from fat to specific gravity. Wein's table for equivalents of lactose, calculated for

use in Sohblert's method is also given. Summing up the whole matter, the book is a valuable technical treatise, and the subjects it treats of are handled exhaustively and scientifically.

PACKERS MAKING MINCE MEAT.

The packing concern of Nelson Morris & Co. is now manufacturing and putting on the market minced meat, this being the best season for its manufacture. Tests made with this packinghouse commodity show that it is equal to the very best grades of its kind, which are now sold. For convenience, the small packages are in 3 to 50-lb. pails, and the larger in bulk of half barrels and barrels. The American packinghouse thus demonstrates its ability to make a spiced article of the finest character, and of the highest hygienic quality. We are fast getting so that we need not import anything to eat.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN.

When the wise man of old wrote "there is no new thing under the sun," he hadn't read this latest and one of the best things in advertisements, constructed by an Alexandria Bay genius:

"The other day I overheard Mr. Daniels, of the New York Central, say that as he had found the American people prompt to find fault when displeased, he assumed that while no complaint was being made his service was satisfactory. Mr. Daniels is quiet-mannered,

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Straight line track in position.



Curve line track in position.

speaks carefully, with well modulated voice, that inspires the listener with respect and confidence, and although I disagree with him in his policy of issuing passes to people who are able to pay, or go afoot instead of using their muscular tissue across golf links, I agree with him in this: I have found American people quick to find fault, and sometimes where fault does not exist, I have found that they are also prompt to appreciate consistent hustle; if they find that a man is quick to acknowledge a fault and prompt in setting about to correct it, they are disposed to let him off easily.

"According to Mr. Daniel's rule, I must believe that we are giving better service than ever, as there has been hardly one unconventional kick so far this season.

THE THOUSAND ISLAND MEAT MARKET,
Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
—Brooklyn Standard Union.

According to the annual report of the Erie railroad, recently issued, the gross earnings for the year ended June 30 were \$38,293,031, an increase of \$4,540,327 over the preceding year. The net earnings were \$9,844,426, an increase of \$1,261,649. The freight tonnage last year aggregated 26,947,502 tons, an increase of 8.15 per cent. over the year before. These figures include 12,701,256 of coal tonnage, which increased 11.77 per cent. The passenger traffic also showed a large increase, the revenue for the year being \$6,905,224, as against \$6,310,443 for the preceding year.

The earnings of the Chicago Great Western for the first week of October show an increase of \$10,709 over the corresponding week of last year. The total increase since the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1, to date, amounts to \$62,945.37.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

Union Stockyards, Chicago, Ill.,

Editor The National Provisioner, Chicago, Ill.:

You are fully aware of the fact that there is to be a great International Live Stock Exposition held in Chicago the first week in December next. The exposition is gotten up by the live stock and railway interests of Chicago and the progressive business merchants of that city, upon the expressed wish of the breeders, feeders and farmers of the United States.

There is a premium list of \$75,000 for the winners in the pure-bred breeding classes and fat meat classes of live stock. Of this I specially request you to draw the attention of your readers to the magnitude of the exposition and what it means to the country generally around you.

I have been requested by the presidents of the railways in the Middle West to write you in this connection, with the hope that you would take hold of the exposition and see that your readers are likewise fully informed upon it.

The century just closing has without doubt seen greater up-building along live stock lines than any other century preceding it. It was, therefore, fitting that the live stock center, Chicago, should be selected as the place for holding an exposition that would display this improvement, and, at the same time, offer further incentive for greater progress in the future. The various breeding associations throughout the United States gave about \$35,000 of the premiums, and the above-mentioned interests at Chicago gave \$40,000.

In order that you may see what is encompassed in the exposition, I would respect-

fully draw your attention to the united interests involved. Your kindness in treating the matter on its merit will be appreciated. I respectfully commend it to your consideration as one of the matters of greatest interest to the Middle West.

Yours respectfully,

W. E. SKINNER,
General Manager.

INCREASED RATE OF COMBUSTION.

Independently of the greater economy and higher rates of combustion, mechanical draft stands as the only means by which the increased rate can be economically obtained. Coincidentally the boiler capacity must of necessity be greater, provided the grate area is maintained. The expense or inconvenience of a chimney, to obtain rates above 20 or 25 pounds per square foot per hour, becomes so great as to practically preclude an increase. As observed by A. J. Durston, "as long as draft was dependent upon a funnel for its production, a much greater combustion than 25 pounds of coal per square foot of grate was rarely achieved; with artificial draft, on the other hand, the rate of combustion may be accelerated to any amount, and as a boiler's capability of transmitting heat without injury to itself is simply a matter of degree, experience has been necessary to determine the rates of combustion that can with safety be employed with different types of boilers." When it is considered that in boilers of the marine type the combustion rate resulting from the employment of mechanical draft is now carried as high as 40 to 50 pounds, that in torpedo boat and similar service a rate of 70 to 80 pounds is frequent, and in locomotive practice as high as 120 pounds is not at all unusual, the possibilities of increased rates of combustion with mechanical draft are evident. —Extract from Treatise on Mechanical Draft, by B. F. Sturtevant Company, Boston, Mass.

American Steel Hoop Company

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Hoops
and
Bands

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Barrel Cask Tub Pail Churn and Trunk Hoops

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THE HAM CASING COMPANY, PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
1217 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE APPLICATION OF DYESTUFFS TO LEATHER.

(Continued from Issue of September 22.)

STAINING OR BRUSH DYEING.

Instead of applying dyes to leather by immersion, they may be applied direct to the surface of the leather by brushing on a strong solution of the dyestuff. Almost all that has been said about dyeing applies also to staining; but colors which dye well in the bath are not always suitable in staining, owing to the fact that in order to stain well the color must have a strong attraction for the leather. Many colors which dye well hot and with plenty of time, are not taken up cold, and by merely brushing a solution of dye on the leather. The staining of leather is usually carried out in the following manner: After the preliminary operations of scouring, setting, etc., the leather is allowed to "sam," that is to become semi-dry. Then the skins and hides are set out quite flat on the table, grain side up, and a strong solution of the dye (generally $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 per cent. solution) is rapidly brushed over the grain surface of the leather, beginning in the center of the hide or skin, and brushing toward the edges. After one coat of the dye solution has been applied the goods are hung up to dry somewhat, and then are given a second coat. If necessary a third coat is given, the goods drying between the coats as before. The best results are obtained by using a $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. solution of dye, and giving three coats of the dyestuff, commencing on a semi-dry leather. With cheap classes of goods the labor required in giving three coats and hanging the goods up three times cannot be afforded; it is customary instead to give the goods two coats of a 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. solution of the dyestuff, and commence on a dry leather. It is hardly necessary to say that by using so strong a solution as that last mentioned, and commencing upon a dry leather, the resultant staining is liable to be uneven. A better plan in this case is to slightly damp the leather by brushing it over with water before applying the color. Both "acid" and "basic" colors may be used in staining. As a rule the "acid" dyes take more evenly than the "basic" and do not show up defective grain so much as the latter. Sulphuric acid cannot, of course, be used with the acid dyes, but a little acetic acid may be added to the dry solution with advantage.

The author then touches on the dyeing of bookbinding and furniture leather, and deprecates the reckless use of sulphuric acid in clearing and dyeing. He says that if the least trace of acid is left in these leathers it becomes concentrated in the fiber, and completely destroys the leather.

THE DYEING OF CHAMOIS LEATHER.

It is only quite recently that some manufacturers, rather more up-to-date than their competitors, have succeeded in successfully applying the natural dyestuffs for dyeing chamois leather, many manufacturers still continuing to use pigment dyes for coloring this material. Dyed chamois (wash leather) is used largely in the manufacture of gloves, which are usually sold under such names as dog, reindeer, buck, or doeskin. The diffi-

This invention is a Casing for boiling Boneless Hams. It is a device that saves time, labor and money. It saves shrinkage, increases the flavor of the meat, and gives the ham a beautiful shape and appearance.

Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

ADVERTISER, possessing thorough practical knowledge of English trade in American provisions, wishes to represent a first-class firm of provision packers, or to undertake agency for sale of any article of American produce marketable in Great Britain. Reference as to character and ability to be obtained from editor. Reply H. G., Box 15, care of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

PACKERS AND CURERS.

The highest perfection in scientific curing of hams is obtained by drilling a small passage up the center of the shank bone through the inner joints, to allow the instant and constant action of your brine on the vital parts—the inner bone joints and marrow. This inexpensive method, pat. 1898, positively insures a thoroughly saturated, mild, uniform and sure cure. Requests from packers for complete information will be cheerfully answered if addressed to

C. J. DEMPSEY,
Armour Station, Chicago.
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der alizarin dyes and about ten ounces of the paste dyes.

The bath is made by dissolving the dye in hot water, as previously described for vegetable tanned leathers, and adding this dye solution to a sufficiency of hot water to cover the goods. Bisulphate of soda double the weight of the dye used is now dissolved and added to the bath (e. g., 1 oz.—dye requires 2 oz. bisulphate of soda), and the skins are entered, care being taken that the temperature of the dye bath be as near 45 degrees C. as possible. The skins are run in the dye-bath until dyed through, which usually takes about half an hour. They are then taken, washed up in warm water and dried out.

The following points are worth bearing in mind: In my research I found that the skins treated as described would only dye satisfactorily in the drum, the skins refusing to dye through by either the tray or paddle method. This shows that the mechanical action of the drum is an important factor of the procedure, knocking the dye into the skins as it were. Also, I noted that the quantity of dye used (providing there was sufficient) had no appreciable effect on the resulting shade. Skins which were dyed using four and five times the requisite quantity of dyestuff were identical in shade with those which were dyed with a sufficiency only. And, further, that it was possible to so regulate the quantity of dyestuff to the goods that the dye-bath was completely exhausted, the skins absorbing all the dye, leaving only clear water. —Shoe and Leather Review.



The Pressed Steel Car Co., one of the largest concerns in this country, have just ordered two very large filters for their works at McKees Rocks, Pa.

This is a strong endorsement of the absolute first quality of the

CROSS OIL FILTER

The Filter that not only saves half your oil bills but is an ornament to any engine room.

CATALOGUE 28.

The Burt Manufacturing Co., Akron, O., U. S. A.

Largest Manufacturers of Oil Filters in the World.

We also manufacture the BURT EXHAUST HEAD.

4 Gold Medals

At the Paris Exposition of 1900, Swift and Company's exhibit was awarded four gold medals, as follows:

Gold Medal for

Model Refrigerator Car and contents
Swift's Export Fresh Beef and Pork

Gold Medal for Provisions

Swift's Premium Hams	Swift's Short Cut Mess Pork
Swift's Premium Bkfst Bacon	Swift's Rolled Boneless Beef
Swift's Premium Sliced Bacon	Swift's Sweet Pkld Beef Tongues
Swift's Premium Leaf Lard	Swift's Beef Ext and Beef Fluid
Swift's Silver Leaf Lard	Swift's Summer Sausages
Swift's Neutral Lard	Swift's Butterine
Swift's Cotosuet	Swift's Premium Pig Pork
Swift's Kenwood Extra India Mess Beef	

Gold Medal for Oils

Pure Neatsfoot Oil	Extra W. S. Lard Oil
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Cold Test Neatsfoot Oil	Oleo Oil

Gold Medal for Stearines

Lard Stearine
Oleo Stearine

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Packing Plants at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph and St. Paul
Over Two Hundred and Fifty Branch Houses in the United States.

LAW QUESTIONS

[To give free legal advice to its subscribers in matters affecting their affairs, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER has retained the law firm of HEYN & COVINGTON, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, 135 Broadway, New York City.]

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER receives from time to time a large number of inquiries, involving interesting points of law. To properly answer the most important of them this paper has secured the services of MESSRS. HEYN & COVINGTON, to whom all legal matters are submitted for opinion. These answers are given to subscribers free and only through the columns of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Every one sending such questions for answer must sign his full name and address. No anonymous questions or those signed with initials will be answered. We will only give the initials or some mark of recognition in the answer so that the correspondent will recognize his question. Subscribers will please say from what state they wish to have the answer on the law as the laws of the different states differ. Don't ride a free horse to death. Ask for the law you need on important matters. The answer will be given to us by these attorneys and published free for you in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Address all questions to

"LAW DEPARTMENT,"

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
150 Nassau Street, New York City.

Butcher, Boston.—If a promissory note does not contain a revenue stamp, does that make the note no good? Can the man who signs the note say that he does not have to pay it because there are no stamps on it?

No. The obligation of the maker of the note is not affected by the absence of a revenue stamp. Of course, in accordance with the United States Revenue Law, stamps should always be placed on notes, but in suits brought upon such notes in the State courts the liability of the maker would not be affected by the fact that revenue stamps had not been affixed to the note.

Voter, New York.—My son becomes twenty-one years of age on election day, and we have had some dispute with the election inspectors as to whether he can vote. Please advise us in your next number.

A man becomes twenty-one years of age the day before his birthday, so that as your son's birthday falls on election day he can vote. He could vote even if his birthday fell on the day after election day, because he attains his majority on election day.

G. E. & Co., Detroit, Mich.—We sold goods to a customer in Ohio, receiving with his order payment on account. We sent the goods to our customer, but before the goods arrived at his place of business he failed. We telegraphed to the railroad company to hold the goods, and now some one makes a claim to the goods (we think it is the trustee of our customer), and the railroad company refuses to give them up until the matter is settled between the trustee and ourselves. Has either the railroad company or the trustee any right to keep the goods?

No. We infer from your letter that your customer failed, and then a trustee was appointed to take charge of his property. Before the goods arrived, however, you had telegraphed the railroad company to stop the goods in transit, and they never reached your customer. Every merchant has the right to stop goods in transit before they reach a purchaser if the latter fails, and his other creditors or his trustee have no right to the goods for they still belong to the seller. The mere fact that you received part payment of the purchase price does not deprive you of the right to stop the goods. You still have the right to protect yourself as to the balance of

the purchase price, and until that is paid no one has a right to the goods.

Subscriber, Kansas City.—A claim was made against me some time ago which arose out of the following circumstances: A salesman came in to sell me some goods, and I had a talk with him, and said I would order the goods which he offered as soon as I had talked it over with my partner. The salesman sent in an order to his house for all the goods, and now they want me to take them, and I said that I did not order the goods, but the salesman says that I did. Can they do anything against me?

Of course, if you did not order the goods, or if you made it conditional upon consultation with your partner, there was no contract. But even if there had been an order it would not be valid if its value were more than \$50 unless you gave it in writing, or unless part of the purchase price had been paid by you or part of the goods delivered to you at the time the order was given. So that even if the salesman's contention were true that you gave the order, there would be no enforceable contract unless a written order had been given or part of the goods delivered or money paid on account at the time.

The B. Co., St. Louis, Mo.—We sent some goods through the Express Co., and upon delivery to the express company our cartman received the ordinary printed receipt of the express company. We have not been able to find any trace of the goods, and the consignee has not received them. The express company says that it will pay us \$50, because its receipt limits its liability to that amount. The goods were worth considerably more, and we would like to know whether the express company can hide itself behind its receipt, which nobody reads, and which is in small type.

While there may be circumstances in which the express company is liable for more than \$50, where goods are lost while in transit, even though a receipt is given limiting its liability to \$50, we answer that ordinarily the receipt given and accepted is construed as a binding contract, and you could not get more from the express company than \$50 for its failure to deliver the goods. Of course, each case depends somewhat upon the circumstances, and perhaps there are reasons in your case on account of which the company could be held for more; but, as a general rule, the courts have held that an express company can limit its liability to \$50, unless the value of the shipment is declared by the consignor, in which case the company charges a higher rate for carriage, and is liable for the value of the goods.

U. S. Appraisers' Decisions.

Before the U. S. General Appraisers at New York, October 17, 1900.

The merchandise covered by the protests of H. R. Shultz, at the port of Philadelphia, consists of sulphate of ammonia. The article was assessed for duty at 20 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 8½ of the tariff act of 1894. The protests claim free entry for the merchandise under paragraph 500 of the tariff act of 1894, as a substance "expressly used for manure." Following the decisions cited the protests were all overruled and the collector's decision affirmed.

On October 17, for the port of Newport News, Va., the same decision was given in the case of J. R. Urgg and H. J. Barker & Bro.

On October 16, for the port of New York, in the case of William R. Peters & Co., the same decision as that printed above was rendered; also on October 17, the same decisions were rendered for the port of Boston, Mass., and for the port of Norfolk, Va., in the case of the same concern.

In the case of Heller, Hirsch & Co., on October 16, for the port of New York, the same decision was rendered.

On October 17, for the port of Baltimore, Md., the same decision was rendered in the case of I. Rosenberg.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS
(Granted in Washington)

659,638. CREAM SEPARATOR. Charles S. Bishoff, Maryville, Mo. Filed June 1, 1900. Serial No. 18,744.

659,804. CAN-HEADLING MACHINE. Ernest C. Atwood, Goldengate, Cal., assignor to the Pacific Cane Syrup Co., San Francisco, Cal. Filed Oct. 17, 1899. Serial No. 733,856.

659,840. COTTONSEED DELINER. Wm. C. Baxter, East Bridgewater, Mass., assignor to the Planters Cotton Company, Vicksburg, Miss. Filed Dec. 8, 1898. Serial No. 698,666.

659,913. CAN-OPENER. John G. Brown, Brookside, Colo. Filed April 5, 1900. Serial No. 11,584.

659,923. AUTOMATIC WEIGHING MACHINE. George Hoepner, San Francisco, assignor to the Union Scale and Manufacturing Co., Sacramento, Cal. Filed Oct. 2, 1899. Serial No. 732,366.

659,936. PIPE-BENDING MACHINE. Wm. E. Morris, South Connelville, Pa. Filed June 18, 1900. Serial No. 20,749.

659,939. SCALE. W. F. Stimpson, Detroit, Mich. Filed Dec. 18, 1899. Serial No. 740,677.

660,077. WEIGHING MACHINE. John Manes, San Francisco, Cal. Filed Dec. 9, 1898. Serial No. 698,765.

660,102. CAN-FILLING MACHINE. Joseph E. J. Goodlett, Memphis, Tenn. Filed Aug. 31, 1899. Serial No. 729,105.

660,119. ALARM APPLIANCE FOR REFRIGERATOR PANS. J. H. McGarthy, Jersey City, N. J. Filed June 14, 1900. Serial No. 20,269.

660,140. INSULATOR. Cassius Alley, Pendleton, Ind., assignor of one-third to Chas. Henry Miller and Henry Wagner, Anderson, Ind. Filed April 9, 1900. Serial No. 12,083.

660,144. ADHESIVE COMPOSITION AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME. William V. Carter, Astor, Fla., assignor to the Palmetto Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed March 23, 1899. Serial No. 710,175.

660,251. APPARATUS FOR SEPARATING WAX FROM PARAFFIN OIL. Philander R. Gray, Elizabeth, N. J. Filed Dec. 2, 1899. Serial No. 739,032.

660,379. PROCESS OF MAKING GLUE AND PRODUCTS RESULTING THEREFROM. Lovell L. Kelsey, Guilford, Conn., assignor of three-fifths to Cornelius Blakeslee, Rutherford, N. J., and Clarence E. Fairbanks, Wallingford, Conn. Filed April 25, 1900. Serial No. 14,206.

660,440. HOUSING FOR POULTRY. Joseph Ingram, Chambersburg, Ill. Filed July 6, 1900. Serial No. 22,743.

The price of mutton at Smithfield, England, is high, so some enterprising firm has been importing mutton from Hungary. The first consignment was not a success. It had to go at 3½d. to 4d. a pound. The firm who brought it to Smithfield intends making another attempt. The manager of the Colonial Consignment Company, which, however, is not interested in the experiment, said he understood that the next lot of Hungarian sheep will not be killed until it gets to Antwerp, at which point it is to be met by London butchers and slaughtered. It is thought by some that it may equal the Dutch mutton, which is imported at Smithfield, and which bought freely at 5½d. to 6½d. per pound.

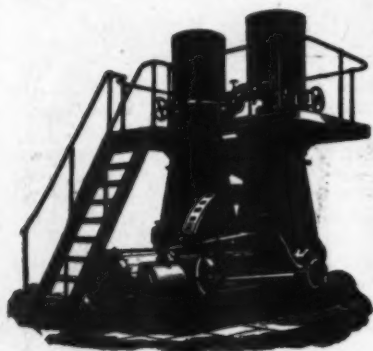
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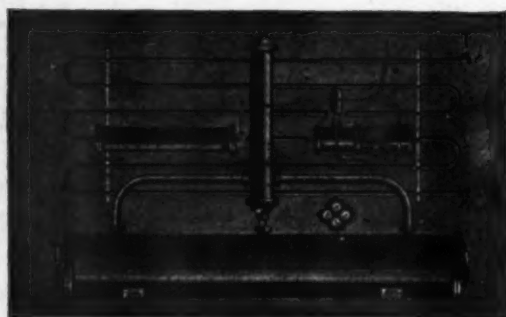
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THE ALLEN ICE MACHINE COMPANY,

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THE ONLY MACHINE OPERATED BY EXHAUST STEAM.
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BAD ODORS

CANNOT OCCUR WITH
—Carbonic Anhydride—
Refrigerating Machines.

THE COCHRAN COMPANY, - - - LORAIN, OHIO.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

—The Agnew Creamery Company, of Agnew, Mich., has been incorporated with a capital of \$5,000.

—The Riverside Creamery, owned by M. H. Fenner, at Converse, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire.

—There is a movement on foot, says the Bangor (Me.) "Commercial," to build a large creamery and butter factory at Old Town, Me.

—The machinery is being placed in the new brick building of the Wells Co-Operative Creamery Association. The plant will cost \$7,000.

The Muncie (Ind.) Artificial Ice Co. has commenced to plan increasing the present producing power of its present plant 100 per cent. Its capacity now, daily, is 30 tons.

—It is proposed to build a large ice plant at Waynesboro, Pa. More than \$5,000 of the stock has been subscribed. The Waynesboro "Record" is interested in the movement.

—The Jacksonboro Light and Power Company, of Jacksonboro, Tex., to manufacture ice, generate electric motive power, etc. Corporators: J. W. Knox, John Hensley and J. W. Ayres.

—The Martinsville Creamery Company, of Martinsville, Ohio, has been incorporated. Corporators: A. French, M. Betts, D. B. Hunt, H. Neffren and O. J. Townsend. A cold box will be put in.

—The Crown Butter Company, of Spring Valley, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital of \$8,000. Directors: Lippman Alt-mayer, Myre Gluckhauf and Moses Liebmann, of New York city.

—The cold storage warehouse of the West Philadelphia Stockyards Association was burned by fire on Sunday. Damage about \$100,000. The Export Abattoir building suffered the brunt of the loss.

—The El Dorado Springs Creamery Company, of El Dorado, Mo., has been incorporated with a capital of \$5,000. Corporators: S. L. Smith, R. M. Hainline, R. H. Estes and others, all of Eldorado Springs. A plant will be built.

—The ice storage house of the Pottsville Ice Company, of Pottsville, Pa., Tumbling Run, near Mt. Carbon, Pa., has been destroyed by fire. The tools were twisted and destroyed. The engine room and machinery were also burned.

—E. T. Freeman, of Boston, thinks of putting in a complete creamery at Ashland, Ohio. A. C. Whittemore, of Spring Hill Farm, and Solomon M. Cutler, of Redwood Farm, at Ashland, are also interested in the building of such a creamery.

—The Lotus Creamery Company, of Vicksburg, Mich., has been incorporated to manufacture butter, cheese, etc. Corporators: W. R. Southworth, C. T. Richardson, C. H. Haines, M. Q. Fenstermacher, J. F. Goldsmith, all of Vicksburg.

—The Union Ice Company, of San Francisco, Cal., intends building a large ice manufacturing plant at Alameda street, Los Angeles, in that State. The building and machinery will cost \$60,000. Herbert B. Maggs, of San Francisco, is the architect.

—The Poughkeepsie Cold Storage and Warehouse Company, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,

has been incorporated. Corporators: J. M. Smart, New York city; G. T. Powell, F. B. Lown, O. L. Gubelman; F. C. Holbrook, attorney, New York. Capital, \$18,000.

—An ice company is forming in Baltimore, Md., with a capital of \$500,000, to manufac-

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JOHN E. STARR, President.

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New York.

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Engineers and Architects

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Refrigeration and
Pure Water Apparatus

COMPLETE COLD STORAGE
INSTALLATION. STREET
PIPE LINE REFRIGERATION.
ICE PLANTS.

AMERICA AND RUBEROID

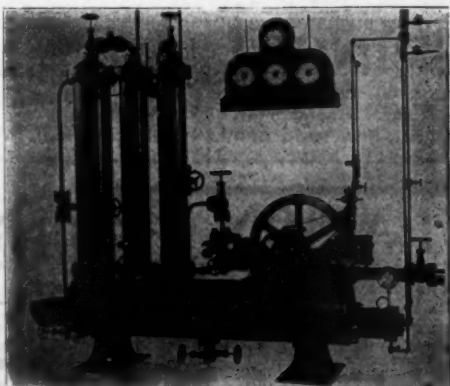
ALLIED
IN CHINA

Recently we were ordered by the German Government to ship a big lot of P & B Ruberoid Roofing to China to cover the German barracks there. Following that order came one from the U. S. Government for a quantity of Ruberoid to cover the barracks sheltering our OWN "boys" in China—and it has gone.

P. & B. RUBEROID ROOFING

is the only roofing that will "stand" the severity of the climate of China—the genuine, the original Ruberoid, we mean—but Ruberoid is proof against all atmospheric or climatic changes, water, heat, cold, steam, acid, alkalis, vermin, etc., and is very elastic. Made of strongest felt and contains no tar or paper. Cheaper than cheaper roofings. Great cold-weather roofing—try it.

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OCCUPIES LITTLE SPACE,
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1900 Catalogue on Application.



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Regulates flow of weak
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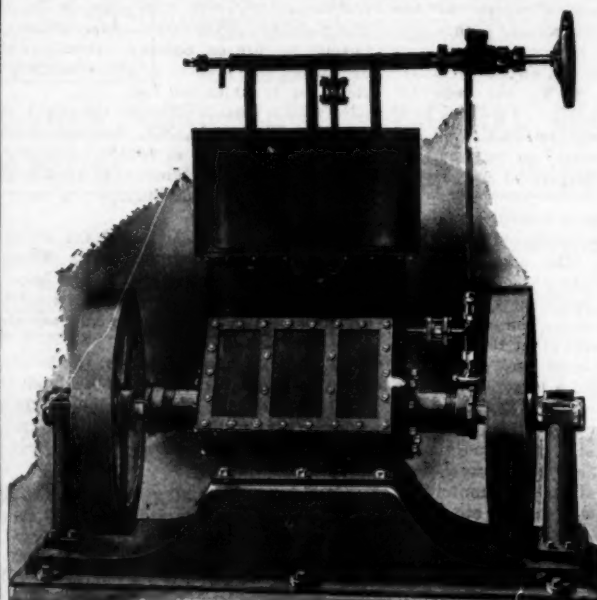
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One to Thirty
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35 OSCEOLA STREET,

OSHKOSH, WIS.

ture and sell ice. Mr. O. Hammond, of Glenn Building, of that city, was a manager of what is locally termed the Ice Trust, and he is now organizing this Independent company.

—The Bootle Cold Storage and Ice Company, London, England, has been formed to acquire the leasehold land, cold stores, warehouse, dwelling house, five shops and other buildings on the south side of Balliol Road and west side of Brasenose Road, Bootle, to carry on the business of cold storage proprietors, warehouse keepers, ice manufacturers and merchants, etc. Capital, \$125,000 in \$5 shares.

—The Rochester (N. Y.) Packing & Cold Storage Company was formally opened last week. A banquet was enjoyed by several hundred guests, and Mayor Carnahan congratulated the company and the citizens on the substantial new industry. Several other addresses were made. The capacity of the plant is about 2,500 hogs per week.

—Ground will be broken soon on Fair street, New Haven, Conn., for a large cold storage and beef warehouse for the Armour Beef Company. The building will cost \$40,000.

NEW ICE CORPORATIONS.

Queens Borough (Greater New York) Dealers & Consumers Hygeia Ice Company, capital \$25,000. Directors: Joseph Lenz, B. F. Bain and Christian Tanger.

Monticello (Ark.) Ice Company, with a capital stock of \$50,000, of which amount \$20,000 is paid up. The officers are: H. F. Bailey, president; J. G. Williamson, vice-president; W. A. Wood, secretary and treasurer.

FOREIGN REFRIGERATING ITEMS.

The Wolverhampton (England) Corporation is to erect a municipal cold storage and ice factory. J. W. Bradley, the borough surveyor, is the expert adviser to the Corporation in the matter.

It is understood that George Neill, of Fenchurch street, London, E. C., is advising a large syndicate formed to manufacture great quantities of ice weekly in the west end of London.

The Penzance Pure Ice, Cold Storage & Trading Company, Limited, is being formed in London, Eng., to acquire the sole license for Cornwall for making ice.

The Exeter (England) Cold Stores & Ice Company, Limited, will enlarge its plant for next season's business.

The value of the refrigerating machinery imported into New Zealand from Great Britain was £9,878 in 1898, and of that from the United States £5,348.—Cold Storage, London.

The British Columbia "Review" says that an Anglo-Canadian syndicate with \$2,800,000 capital intends providing a mammoth cold

storage building at Montreal, and tributary stores at other points in Ontario.

"Cold Storage," London, says: One of the most remarkable features of the official journal in which the Paris Exhibition awards were published was the extraordinary number of misprints. We hasten to correct one—the German Linde Company received a gold, not silver, medal in Class 29.

The Swift Company's refrigerator car shown at the Paris Exhibition has glass sides, so that all beholders can see the hogs and sides of beef depending from the roof. Otherwise the car was an exact type of the 4,600 owned by the firm. Messrs. Swift possess 26 refrigerating machines, with a total capacity of 5,150 tons a day; 287 miles of piping, and storage for 16,400 cattle, 17,350 sheep, and 49,290 hogs. Last year they dispatched 110,000 carloads. The wages bill exceeded £42,000 a week last year, but their receipts from sales amount to more than £32,000,000.—Cold Storage, London.

The British Government will establish an ice factory at Diyatalawa for the benefit of the Boer prisoners in Ceylon.

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SCIENTIFIC INSULATION

A rational improvement over the primitive and clumsy method of piling layer upon layer of thin, dense felts and papers. "Quilt" carries its own dead-air spaces, in such a way as to entirely prevent conduction by circulation. Decay, moth and vermin proof, and unflammable. Not injured by dampness and always stays in place. It costs nothing to investigate it, and it may be valuable to you. Send for a sample.

SAMUEL CABOT, Solé Mfr.,

BOSTON, Mass., U. S. A.



TO PREVENT DAMPNES IN STORAGE ROOMS.

Unscrupulous cleanliness is of the highest importance in every provision house and cold storage room, but in spite of the most energetic efforts, the results fall often short of the ideal. Especially in poorly ventilated rooms it is quite common to find extremely damp walls and ceilings, even mould, mildew and slimy fungi. The latter aggravate the evil inasmuch as they retain moisture, and therefore keep rooms continuously damp. Bad odors arise from these growths, which, together with the excessive moisture, exert a very injurious influence upon goods stored in such places.

At first sight, owing to the prevailing circumstances, the total prevention of this state of affairs would appear almost impossible. However, it can be done, and the many advantages, pecuniary and otherwise, which the improved condition of affairs brings about, are well worth the slight expenditure of time and money involved in the process.

In the building and brewing industries a creosote derivative known in the trade as antinonin* has long been employed with the greatest satisfaction to prevent the accumulation of moisture, mould, fungi, etc. Of late years the use of this product has been adopted by some of the largest packing and provision houses in this country with the most gratifying results.

Antinonin may be employed in whitewash or water at the ratio of 1 lb. antinonin to 12 to 15 gallons of liquid. The solution should be applied hot.

Storage rooms that are extremely moist, and infected with mould, mildew, etc., should first be thoroughly cleansed by scraping, then a coat of whitewash containing antinonin, as above stated, should be applied to the walls, ceilings and other woodwork. After this has become dry, or in about two days, a second application of antinonin liquor should be made. It has been demonstrated by laboratory tests and practical experiments, that mould, fungi and similar micro-organisms cannot exist in the presence of traces of antinonin. It has also been found that antinonin renders wood, etc., impervious to moisture. Rooms treated in the manner indicated will for years remain free from moisture, mould, etc. A coating of antinonin solution in water, applied before painting, will preserve the wood work, and protect it against rot, etc. Care must be exercised that antinonin does not come in contact with articles of food, nor should it be used on utensils employed for handling food products.

Builders treat timber to be used in damp places with antinonin solutions, to render them impervious to moisture and to protect them against dry rot. According to Prof. Lang in the "Hanover sches Gewerbeblatt," this process also diminishes the danger of combustion. If 5 per cent. antinonin is mixed with the mortar used in the erection of new buildings, it will effectually prevent the formation of mould for all times.

Offensive odors from stables may be prevented by occasionally scrubbing the floors with a 1 per cent. antinonin solution. It is also an excellent disinfectant for privies, cess-pools, sinks, gutters, drains, etc.

Antinonin possesses invaluable properties as a parasiticide, deodorizer, disinfectant and hygienic protective, and as it is used in a greatly diluted state it is claimed to be the cheapest product of its class in the market.

*Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co., New York, are selling agents for the United States.

—The Creamery Package Mfg. Co. has been granted a permit to build a one-story brick factory, 1142-58 West Sixteenth street, Chicago, to cost \$10,000.

THE MARKET REVIEWS

PROVISIONS AND LARD

Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

STILL UNSETTLED CONDITIONS ON PROTECTING CONTRACTS — ALTERNATELY STEADY AND WEAK POSITIONS — A RAPID REDUCTION OF SMALL STOCKS MAKES STEADIER PRICES PROBABLE AFTER THE TURN OF THE MONTH.

So completely is the position in the hands of packers that they are able at times to force easier prices on manipulation to cover contracts, and to take in larger supplies of hogs, despite a showing of small stocks that would ordinarily throw the position to an advancing tendency. We have contended that all along through this month just the fluctuating conditions above indicated would prevail, while that the motive for higher prices would hardly exist until contracts on the short side were better protected, particularly in consideration of the prominence of the packers who are in opposition on the long and short side of lard and ribs. That their operations through the past week puts them in more secure position over their respective deals has been apparent in their extensive buying on any yielding of prices, but that the market is as yet in definite shape seems hardly probable. It rather looks to us as though the turn of the month would give out more positive conditions and that a spurt condition, if only of a temporary order, was then probable. Packers' movements in the later future will be guided by the hog supplies. Early in the week the stock of lard in Chicago had got down to the remarkably small total of 26,000 tcs.; it is quite probable that the next statement of the holdings there will show below 25,000 tcs., although cash demands for a day or two have fallen off a little. But the exporters, while not vigorous buyers, seem disposed to fill in on their moderate stocks with every easing up of prices, while there seems to be sufficient demand all around to use up equal to any increased productions from the somewhat larger supply of hogs. Of course, through November and December the swine supplies will be of materially larger volume, and the packing then will gain considerably over any possible amount of business; but it has to be taken into consideration as well that the supplies of the products to be carried over this fall into the winter packing season are comparatively insignificant and that it will take many weeks to give an ordinary accumulation of the products. Not only are the supplies largely short of their normal volume in this country, but all over Europe very moderate stocks, by comparison with former seasons, are held, while Europe will not be able to depend very materially upon its home-grown hogs before January. It is fair to assume that packers will make efforts in the event of larger supplies of hogs, to get them as cheap as possible, but at the current prices for the hogs as against the values of the products, the packers are having a distinct advantage over the previous year's packing, while they are now fairly well satisfied with the difference in values. Therefore if cash demands should keep up for the products—and

which is probable—their statistical position is likely to be considered more than usual as against a larger marketing of hogs. The outside speculation, however, has been a little more freely on the short side, more especially in the January option, as a good portion of the trade still holds the opinion that whatever may occur to prices for the deliveries this side of that month, that January is likely to be affected more by the swine supplies; however, it is unquestioned that some operators are attracted by the comparatively easy prices for the later month as against the intermediate deliveries, and are seeking investments in it.

With the increased shipments to Europe within the last two or three weeks, however less they have been than at this time last year, the stocks abroad ought to show some increase at the close of the month, although there are very good consumptive demands there at the prices. The West reports continued liberal outward movements of meats and lard to all of its home sources of demands; the Southern trade has not slackened there, notwithstanding it has been large and general for some time, while the Southwestern and Eastern markets furnish a full line of buying orders. The packers have difficulty in meeting demands promptly and can hardly make an accumulation of anything in the list.

In New York the continent trade in refined lard is steady, of moderate volume, at prices that vary as the speculation in lard otherwise make necessary. The English shippers are steadily picking up Western steam lard. The city lard is closely sold on large demands, especially on Havana, but to some extent on wants of English markets. There is a steady market for bellies at the advanced prices of the previous week; pickled shoulders and hams are not actively dealt in. The Cuban and Porto Rican demands are fair for moderate quantities of pork, meats and lard. Most of the demand for bellies has come from the mining regions. The sales in New York for the week, to the present writing have been: 1,500 tcs. Western steam lard at \$7.50 down to \$7.27½; 1,200 tcs. city lard at \$6.95@7, and choice on the basis of Western. Compound lard, 6¼@6½. 1,200 bbls. mess pork, in lots, for export, at \$13@14.25; 275 bbls. city family at \$16@17; 65,000 pounds pickled bellies at 9¼c for 14 lbs. average and 9¼c for 12 lbs. average; 3,800 pickled shoulders at 6¼c; 11,500 loose pickled hams at 9½@10½c; 150 bulls bellies for Cuba. Chicago prices as follows: Loose green hams, 10 lbs., 9¼c; 12 lbs., 8½c; 14 lbs., 7¾c; 16 lbs., 7¼c; 18 lbs., 7¼c. Loose-skinned hams: 16 lbs., 7¾@8c; 18@20 lbs., 7¼@7½c. Loose Boston shoulders, 6 lbs., 5¼@5½c; 7 lbs., 5½c; 8 lbs., 5¼c. Loose California hams, 8@10 lbs., 5¼c; 10@12 lbs., 5¼c. Sweet pickled, in tcs., hams, 10 lbs., 10c; 12 lbs., 8¾c; 14 lbs., 8¼c; 16@18 lbs., 8¼c. Skinned hams, 16 lbs., 9c; 18@20 lbs., 8¾c; 22@24 lbs., 8¾c. Boston shoulders, 6 lbs., 6¼c. Californian hams, 8@10 lbs., 5¼c; 10@12 lbs., 5¼c.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 4,109 bbls. pork, 12,068,312 pounds lard, and 14,614,893 pounds meats. Corresponding week last year: 5,694 bbls. pork, 15,946,021 pounds lard, and 16,522,004 pounds meats.

BEEF.—The English shippers are doing little; home trade demands are moderately active. City India mess, tcs., at \$15@15.25; sales 200 tcs. at \$15; barreled, extra mess, at \$8.50@9; family at \$12@12.50, and packet at \$10@10.50.

(For Friday's Closings, see page 18.)

COTTONSEED OIL

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States.

Weekly Review.

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.

CONTINUED DULL MARKET—EASIER PRICES—PROTRACTED INACTION OF EXPORTERS.

The markets in every direction have been slack again this week. Indeed, dullness has been more marked than at any other time lately. There have been some developments this week that prompt a disposition among consumers to work on their old accumulations rather than risk new deals at current prices. Beyond question the fine open weather and absence of frost over the South is "making cotton every day." The sensitive condition of the market for the staple itself, in which lower prices have been the rule, shows that the trade as a whole is alive to the prospects of the cotton crop. The general calculation is upon a 10,500,000 bale yield, with a feeling that even the present enlarged estimate may stand another revision in the event of prolonged favorable weather conditions. It is probably the improved cotton crop prospects, in connection with the marked indifference of the mills over buying, that make the seed supply easier to acquire in most sections South, where the middlemen and planters thought they had it all their own way, and would be able to force the mills eventually to their views over its values. Besides, planters having had their ideas modified over the prices of the staple are naturally less steamy over the by-products. It is a fact that where the mills have taken the trouble to obtain seed this week they have found much more willing sellers of it at lower prices. The mills, now that they find the situation weak all around, are becoming even more indifferent, and look for still lower prices for the seed. There is a decided reason this week why the mills should exercise more care over buying seed because of the very unsatisfactory state of the oil market. It is true that the oil is on offer at only a little lower prices, but it is very hard to sell on account of the disposition all around to await clearer forecast of the future. The foreign markets, as a whole, simply do not care to listen to offers of the oil. They have made up their minds to bide whatever is in the future. It is true that they may be left over the oil position, as they were substantially over hog products; nevertheless, they consider the oil too high for them to touch ahead of actual wants. There is, however, a little special demand for November shipments where the people have little ocean freight room upon an easier basis. The prices paid for the prime grade for prompt delivery were only a little lower as compared with those of the previous week. Any marked decline has been on deliveries from January through to the spring months. Some of the Southern mill men have been buying these deliveries upon the New York market. It is certainly cheaper to buy oil upon the New York market at current prices than it is to produce it at the current prices for seed. It may be said that not all holders are willing to accept the inside prices of this week. At the same time if they should want to sell they would be compelled to accept them. The disposition more generally is to await developments. The position of exporters in their

dulness over buying would not be of so much moment were there demands otherwise of importance, or an interest from home trade sources, since the offerings of oil are moderate and demands at all, from whatever quarter, would sustain prices. The compound makers here and at the West find nothing in the situation of the pure lard market to urge them to the buying of oil. The demands for compounds are distinctly dull. With a stock of only about 25,000 tes. pure lard in Chicago—the smallest ever known—and with a likelihood of there being less than that by the end of the month its price is kept easy, even though the receipts of hogs are increasing, because the packers have their interests in protecting short sales of it. There is a belief that lard will do better by the turn of the month, at least temporarily, by force of its small stocks. It is thought that contracts will be better protected by that time. There, however, has to be considered the usual large receipts of hogs in November and December, and the natural desire of the packers to hold the prices of the products down to get the swine cheaper. It is a fact that an improved business in compounds to increasing the home consumption of cotton oil, cannot be expected until there is a more definite course of the pure lard market. There has been much less inquiry over the South on the part of the Western consumers of the oil this week. The tallow markets are also easing up. It is possible to buy tallow $\frac{1}{2}$ lower this week, while it is slow of sale. The London sale for it on Wednesday was 6d. lower, and that, too, where only about 400 casks were sold out of 1,500 casks offered. It is easy to buy nice city tallow in tierces at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and it looks like a sale at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, while cotton oil, say, at 34¢ per gallon, is within $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ of the outside price. Thus it is much closer to the value of the beef fat than usual. The cottonseed soap makers are

no way hurried over making contracts ahead for the oil. Most of the large makers now buy just enough to fill in on wants, with their belief that they will be able to get all of the off grade oil they need for the season later on at a much more favorable price to them. Then again the soap trade of the country is nowhere near as lively as at this time last year, because soaps are higher now than then, and since raw materials all cost much more money. Unless values all around recede it is not likely that there will be much briskness to soap trading this side of January, in which latter month it is believed everything, including the prices of raw materials and manufactured goods, will rest more upon certainties. The production of oil has increased somewhat within a few days. Mills which had been compelled to work on half time by scant supplies of seed are now getting enough of the product at the reduced prices. They are, however, contracting ahead for the seed, as before indicated, with a good deal of reserve in the belief of lower prices. Some of the mills, however, are unwilling to start operations extensively even at this late period, in view of the fact that even with the present prices of seed they could not market the productions at a profit. Either seed must go decidedly lower or oil higher to start up general active producing.

If there was material demand for the oil at present its market position would certainly be stronger in view of the narrow supplies of it to be had. A reviving lard market—and it ought to come about from low stocks—would, in our opinion, change the complexion of the oil market for deliveries this side of January. In January, and later on, we believe that there will be plenty of oil on offer. More than the usual percentage of it will be of off grade qualities. The seed on offer throughout the South is steadily of better quality, but it is

E. H. FERGUSON, President.

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Summer and Winter White "Miners" Oil,
Yellow and White Cottonseed Stearine,
Crude C. S. Oil, "Red Star" Soap, Soap Stock.

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mainly of off grades, and has to be used promptly. With the fine weather at the South continuing there will be more prime seed to be had later on than had been thought probable. Under ordinary conditions it looks as though there would be a shortage of prime oil for the season. There will be, however, a better supply than expected two or three weeks since. At the reduced bids for the oil, latterly, not many of the mills are willing to sell. They could not come out whole at them. Indeed, the seaboard markets, generally speaking, do not care to part with holdings of full lots at the prices that have been accepted for smaller quantities, except in an instance here and there. Everybody seems to be waiting for a straightening out of the conditions of the seed markets South, or some indications of demands for the oil itself. The sales up to this writing in New York have been, since our last review, 800 bbls. prime yellow, spot, at 34, 34½@35, now at 34@34½; 1,250 bbls. do., November delivery, at 34; for export, now at 33½; 250 bbls. do., for December delivery, at 33½; 250 bbls. do. at 33½; 500 bbls. do., January delivery, at 33@33½; 500 bbls. do., January to May, at 32½; 500 bbls. do., March delivery, at 33; 400 bbls. crude, on p. t., 200 bbls. white at 38.

At the mills sales of 25 tanks crude at the near Atlantic sections at 26, 26½@27, the inside prices for later deliveries; 20 tanks do. in the Valley, November delivery, at 26½; 17 tanks do. in Texas, November delivery, at 24½@25; but it must be considered that the sales cover a good deal of off grade oil, while there is more of this off grade crude on offer in Texas than had been expected by the trade.

(For Friday's Closings, see page 18.)

TEXAS COTTONSEED CONDITIONS.

(Special Correspondence to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Oct. 22.—Since the 16th the oil market has been quiet, with both buyers and sellers playing a waiting game, with buyers predicting lower prices and the mills confident of as good or better prices after filling contracts for October and November shipments; their output of oil for those two months being well sold up, and a good part of December, too, are satisfied to await further developments, and are not forcing sales at prices now bid for later months, say 24c to 25c, with some sales in a small way at the higher figure.

(For Later Report, see page 18.)

Manufacturers of cottonseed oil throughout the South are of one opinion in the declaration that at the present price of cottonseed they are losing money in every ton they handle, and they are inclined to resent the action of the farmers in demanding such high figures for their product. The manufacturers contend that when freight is added to the original cost, together with the expenses of manufacturing, the total cost for converting a ton of cottonseed into its various products is between \$23 and \$24, and that the oil, meal, hulls and lint at present prices bring only \$21 and \$22, leaving them losers, even when large amounts are handled, and heavy losers where the factories are small and operating expenses are proportionately high.

GERMANY AND OUR CANNED MEATS AND SAUSAGES.

(Special from Strasburg.)

Oct. 20.—In connection with the new meat law, the "Official Gazette," of Baden, publishes an intimation to the effect that, as heretofore, the import of canned meats and sausages will be allowed in quantities not exceeding 2 kilograms (4½ lbs.).

In the case of people living on the Swiss border, such imports will be admitted duty free.

WHY THE GROUT BILL SHOULD NOT BECOME A LAW.

We are in receipt from Secretary Robert Gibson of a copy of "Why the Grout Bill Should Not Become a Law," a brief prepared by the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, which contains the following abstracts of testimony taken before the Agricultural Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., during the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress; a mammoth protest from those interested in the selling and raising of hogs and cattle, producing and selling of cottonseed oil, and in the manufacture of butterine; favorable testimony of Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist United States Department of Agriculture, also that of Hon. G. W. Wilson, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, D. C.

There is given the important, convincing and conclusive testimony in this convenient pamphlet form for reference of the following gentlemen interested in cattle and hogs.

Testimony of Those Interested in Cattle and Hogs.

S. H. Cowan, of Fort Worth, Tex., general attorney of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas; T. W. Tomlinson, railway representative of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange of the Union Stockyards of Chicago; W. S. Hanna, President of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange; G. M. Walden, director of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange; John C. McCoy, of McCoy Bros., member of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange; J. A. Hake, President of the Omaha Live Stock Exchange; Marion Sansom, representing the cattle interests of Texas.

Testimony of Those Interested in Cottonseed Oil.

Fred Oliver, representing the Cottonseed Oil interests in North and South Carolina; Judge Geo. N. Aldredge, representing the Cotton Oil Mill Association of the State of Texas; George B. Alexander, manufacturer of cottonseed oil, Greenville, Miss.; J. W. Allison, President of the Ennis Cotton Oil and Ginning Co., Ennis, Tex., and President of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association; E. S. Ready, manager New South Oil Co., Helena, Ark.; A. D. Allen, President Consumers' Cotton Oil Co., of Little Rock, Ark.; F. W. Brode, Cottonseed oil broker, Memphis, Tenn.; Robert Gibson, secretary of the Inter-State and Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Dallas, Tex.

Testimony of Those Interested in the Manufacture of Butterine.

John Dadie, manager William J. Moxley Company, manufacturers of butterine, Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Miller, manager butterine department Armour Packing Company, Kansas City, Kans.; C. N. Lavery, manager butterine department of Swift and Company, Kansas City.

Testimony of Two Prominent Chemists.

Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief Chemist U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Charles A. Crampton, chemist Internal Revenue Bureau, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Testimony of Hon. Geo. W. Wilson, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

House Bill No. 3,717, introduced in the House of Representatives Nov. 12, 1899, by Mr. Grout, of Vermont, was reported favorably by the Committee on Agriculture May 31. A minority report of the Committee on Agriculture recommended amending the present law to the extent that all manufacturers of butterine be required to pack oleomargarine in one and two-pound packages with the word "oleomargarine" imprinted in the butterine.

Present law compels manufacturers to brand all original packages "oleomargarine" giving factory number, gross, tare and net weight, and retail dealers are also required to stamp the word "oleomargarine" on each package, as the goods are sold. The imprint-

ing of the word "oleomargarine" on each package, together with other requirements, makes it absolutely impossible for the goods to be sold as butter. Manufacturers are not opposed to branding, labeling or imprinting the word "oleomargarine" on each retail package. The product possesses sufficient merit to sell for exactly what it is.

The House of Representatives has set Dec. 6 to consider the Grout bill. If this bill became a law, it will completely destroy the oleomargarine industry. Butterine, or oleomargarine, cannot be sold in competition with butter and pay a tax of ten cents a pound, and it has been clearly demonstrated that the public will not buy the uncolored goods.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

Weekly Review.

TALLOW.—There was a sale of 100 hogsheads city at the close of the previous week at 4½c, but since then the feeling has been weaker, and it has not been possible to get any bids. At this writing city in hogsheads is quoted nominally ¼c lower, without much doubt that a bid of 4¼c would secure it, while there are offers to resell city in tierces at 4¼c, and which latter is ¼c lower than the price in the previous week, while 4½c is bid only for a limited quantity. Then, again, Chicago has sold about 1,000 tierces, including prime packers at 5¼c, and which showed an abatement of views over values there, where the weak feeling is further enhanced. On Wednesday, the London sale came 3@6d lower, with only about 400 casks sold out of 1,500 casks offered. It looks as though tallow would have to get to an export basis before there was life to it. The shippers say now that they could not afford to pay over 4¼c for city in hogsheads to buy it freely. It is probable, however, that they would get to work at ¼c above that price. The English and Continental markets are very slow over taking not only tallow, but all soap materials; they have an ocean freight market against them, however slightly easier it is than a few days since, while they believe that the ocean accommodation will be more freely available in November, and as the season advances. All values look high to the foreign consumers, cottonseed oil, tallow, greases, lard, etc., and they seem determined to hold off as long as possible for developments. They are depending as largely as possible upon old stocks and everything that can be used. The lower drift of the lard market has encouraged the other side in their opinion of the policy of waiting over all articles, while it cannot be denied that as lard weakens or strengthens, a sympathetic effect runs over all articles in the grease line. From a statistical standpoint lard ought to be higher, and it may reach a better basis early in November, after some prominent shorts are covered; but there is to be taken into consideration that from this along the receipts of hogs will steadily enlarge and packers will be exercised in getting them in upon a cheaper basis. The demands for tallow from the home soap trade are light, and with the prostrated export business as well, the stocks of it are beginning to accumulate. The soap people find demands for their goods of a re-

W. W. LEWIS,
MERIDIAN, MISS.

Provisions, Grain and Cottonseed Products,

Correspondence Solicited.

stricted order and are naturally conservative over buying tallow, while the soap buyers as well fight hard over prices and compel manufacturers to figure close over prices of raw materials. The approaching election may have something to do with the dulness in the soap trade; at the same time very shortly now, as approaching a new year, comes the usual restricted buying by the home trade. The tallow markets of the country must have an export business to straighten them out. Country-made arrives only moderately, while there is sufficient demand to take it up; there have been 225,000 pounds taken this week at 4% @4½c, as to quality. Edible is very dull just now and nominal in price.

OLEO-STEARINE.—The compound makers are not urgent over their demands for stearine, because their manufactured goods are not active. There is needed a more vigorous pure lard market to put the situation all around in better shape. The pressers are not holding especially burdensome accumulations, but they are willing sellers at 7½c, at which they have marketed thus far this week 160,000 pounds.

LARD STEARINE.—The lard refiners are turning out about all the stearine they need at present, and the open market for it is slow. About 8½c quoted for choice stock down to 8c for ordinary prime lots.

GREASE.—Desirable grades are not plenty after the recent considerable export movement, and the market holds more apart than usual from the tallow influence. Such grades as the home soap trade desire hold to steady prices. Sales of 130,000 pounds bone and house at 4¼@4½c, and 100,000 pounds white at 4% @5½c. "A" white quoted at 5@5½c, "B" white at 4½c, yellow at 4¼@4½c, bone at 4¼@4½c, and house at 4¼@4½c.

GREASE STEARINE.—The buying of greases by the pressers has been of a moderate order for some time because the oils have had slow sales; the make of the stearine, therefore, is less than usual and accumulations of it are not large enough to weaken prices, despite light interest of buyers. White quoted at 5½c, and yellow at 4½c.

LARD OIL.—Large users of the oil who had stocked up liberally two or three weeks since on the then buoyant lard market are now holding off, and exporters also have become very quiet, while prices ease up a little. Quoted at 57@58c.

CORN OIL.—The mills keep well sold ahead as export wants are of fair volume, while no trouble is found in sustaining a higher line of prices, as working in sympathy with linseed. Car lots for January quoted at \$6.85, and jobbing quantities range to \$7.25.

(For Friday's Closings, see page 18.)

Linseed and linseed oil has jumped away up in price. Linseed jumped 35c per bushel in ten days and kept going up.

HIDES AND SKINS

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—The market has become imbued with a new vigor and prices have been making appreciable strides. The packers have set the pace and tanners have reluctantly followed, though they held off as long as possible. Offerings of late hides are comparatively small, and packers are selling in small installments, preferring to hold the pick of their hides for better prices.

No. NATIVE STEERS 60 lbs. and up, free of brands, moved to the number of 6,000 at 11½c, and are now generally held at 12c. Tanners are not anticipating their needs on this basis, though in all probability this price will soon be established.

No. 1 BUTT BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, have sold to the number of 4,000 at 10½c. They are closely sold up and now held at 10½c.

COLORADO STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, have moved in substantial quantity at 10c, and are now generally held ¼c higher.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS have moved as high as 11½c, and are now held at 12c.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, are firmly held at 10½c. Lights offer ¼c less.

BRANDED COWS.—About 16,000 brought 9% @9½c, and the offerings, consisting of about 10,000, are generally held at 9½c.

NATIVE BULLS are a firm factor at 10c, though no sales at that price have been reported.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The country market is very strong in view of the strong packer situation, the scarcity of stock and the indisposition on the part of dealers to sell. The general effect of the excited state of the market is to stiffen values, particularly at country points. Dealers have been selling freely but are no longer disposed to do so. This is probably because of the fact that they find it rather difficult to purchase, and also because of the advancing tendency of the situation. We quote:

No. 1 BUFFS, free of brands and grubs, 40 to 60 lbs., are now held at 9c. Some sales having been effected on this basis. The two selections are now held at 9¼@8½c.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., have been sold at 9½c, and are now firmly entrenched at ¼c higher.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS have sold freely at 8c flat, and are now held at 8½c.

HEAVY COWS, free of brands and grubs, are held at 9½c. There are but few offering.

NATIVE BULLS have sold at 7½c flat, but are now generally held at 8c.

CALFSKINS, 8 to 15 lbs., are very strong.

They have sold at 11c, and are firmly established on that basis.

KIPS, 15 to 25 lbs., are firmly held at 10c, and in some cases at 10½c.

DEACONS have advanced to 77½@80c for heavy stock.

SLUNKS, 25c.

HORSEHIDES have sold at \$3.20 to \$3.25.

SHEEPSKINS are stronger, in sympathy with the general market. We quote:

PACKER PELTS, 75@77½c.

COUNTRY SHEARLINGS, 42@45c.

PACKER LAMBS, 70@72½c.

COUNTRY LAMBS, 55@65c.

KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—Sales of 50,000 per week are getting to be quite popular, and something over this figure changed hands last week, all at a quarter of a cent advance per pound, and on some grades a little more. The small supply of stocks makes it a packers market with a vengeance. The large sales that were made were not swelled very much by the purchases of the large leather companies, in fact they have in a measure sorter watched how the larger tanners paid higher prices each time they came to the market. Buying, therefore, has not been confined to a few, but it has been a sort of a general scramble for hides in this market. It was very noticeable that quite a number of tanners did not hesitate to purchase branded cows up to October 31st, also purchasing Texas steers in the same manner, showing that they were not discouraged by the risk that they ran in purchasing grubby hides, on cut selection; for there is no doubt but that the Texas cattle will show grubbing towards the end of October. The packers have advanced prices all along the line, and this for the present has made sales of smaller volume so far this week. Quite a number of tanners who have purchased a few cars were willing to take more at the same price, but when they were confronted with the inexorable fact that the packers demanded from a quarter to a half advance on future sales, they retired from the market with the words, "we will wait until after the election and take our chances;" it would not be, therefore, surprising to see a certain halting in the way of sales for the next two weeks to come. As far as the past few weeks are concerned the packers have done remarkably well and should be very well satisfied with prices obtained.

SHEEPSKINS are very closely sold up indeed. One operator was bold enough to clean out the market, paying what the packers thought a very good price, and what competitors thought above the market, so that the packers should be by all accounts very well satisfied.

BOSTON.

Bufs are a stronger factor at 9c per number ones, and are being held ¼c higher by some.

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.
383 WEST STREET, - - - - - NEW YORK

TALLOW

SOAP MATERIALS

GREASE

....CHEMICALS....

CAUSTIC SODA
BORAX

COCONUT OIL
PALM OIL

PURE ALKALI
SAL SODA

COTTONSEED OIL
OLIVE OIL FOOTS

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

While tanners are not anticipating their needs offerings are so small as to be freely taken. Receipts of New Englands more freely taken at $8\frac{1}{2}c$, while $8\frac{3}{4}c$ is asked. Calfskins are well sold up at quotations. Sheepskins are in fair, steady request, and the views of importers are firmly sustained.

PHILADELPHIA.

Tanners are paying advance prices reluctantly. Supplies are hardly adequate to the demand. Sales would be more extensive if supplies were larger. We quote:

CITY STEERS, $10\frac{1}{2}c$.

CITY COWS, $9\frac{1}{2}c$.

COUNTRY STEERS, $9@9\frac{1}{2}c$.

COUNTRY COWS, $8\frac{1}{2}c@9c$.

COUNTRY BULLS, $8@8\frac{1}{2}c$.

CALFSKINS.—In good request.

SHEEPSKINS.—Dull.

NEW YORK.

GREEN HIDES are in excellent request, firmly held at quotations, and sold up to kill. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, $11\frac{1}{2}c@12c$.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS, $10\frac{1}{2}c$.

SIDE BRANDED STEERS, $9\frac{3}{4}c@10c$.

CITY COWS, $10\frac{1}{2}c$.

NATIVE BULLS, $9\frac{1}{2}c$.

CALFSKINS.—See page 37.

HORSEHIDES, $\$2.00@3.25$.

SUMMARY.

The Chicago packer market has taken on a spurt and prices have advanced at a pace calculated to give the tanner "a heart bowed down." Every effort was made to check the advance, though without avail. Tanners needed the stock, and while they followed the upward trend of the market reluctantly followed it nevertheless. Late hides are practically cleaned up, and even the older ones are moving to some extent. The country market is strong, both through sympathy and because of actual demand in the face of short offerings. Dealers who have sold freely no longer care to move their holdings at existing prices, preferring to hold for better prices. This is no doubt partially owing to the fact that stock at country points is held for the high dollar. The supply is hardly adequate to the demand in Philadelphia, and business is restricted, both on account of high prices and short supplies. The Boston market shows a solid front on Butts at $9\frac{1}{2}c@8\frac{1}{2}c$ for the two selections. Offerings are small, despite which tanners are not disposed to anticipate. New Englands sell on receipt at $8\frac{1}{2}c$, though many holders demand $8\frac{3}{4}c$. The New York market is closely sold up and well sustained at quotations.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 native, 60 lbs. and up, $11\frac{1}{2}c@12c$; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lbs. and up, $10\frac{1}{2}c@10\frac{3}{4}c$;

Colorado steers, $10@10\frac{1}{2}c$; No. 1 Texas steers, $11\frac{1}{2}c@12c$; No. 1 native cows, $10\frac{1}{2}c$; under 55 lbs., $10\frac{1}{2}c$; branded cows, $9\frac{1}{2}c$; native bulls, $10c$.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 butts, 40 to 60 lbs., $9\frac{1}{2}c$; No. 2, $8\frac{1}{2}c$; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lbs., $9\frac{1}{2}c$; branded steers and cows, $8\frac{1}{2}c$; heavy cows, 60 lbs. and up, $9\frac{1}{2}c$; native bulls, $7\frac{1}{2}c@8c$; Calfskins, for No. 1, $11c$; kips, for No. 1, $10@10\frac{1}{2}c$; deacons, $77\frac{1}{2}c@80c$; slunks, $25c$; horsehides, $\$3.20@3.25$; packer pelts, $75@77\frac{1}{2}c$; country shearlings, $42@45c$; packer lambs, $70@72\frac{1}{2}c$; country lambs, $55@60c$.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, $9@9\frac{1}{2}c$; New England hides, $8\frac{1}{2}c@8\frac{3}{4}c$.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, $9@9\frac{1}{2}c$; country cows, $8\frac{1}{2}c@9c$; country bulls, $8@8\frac{1}{2}c$.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. and up, $11\frac{1}{2}c@12c$; butt-branded steers, $10\frac{1}{2}c$; side-branded steers, $9\frac{3}{4}c@10c$; city cows, $10\frac{1}{2}c$; native bulls, $9\frac{1}{2}c$; calfskins (see page 37); horsehides, $\$2.00@3.25$.

HIDELETS.

The Wayland Tanning is the name of a new corporation of Salem, Mass.

D. J. Hamburger & Sons Co., hide dealers of Albany, N. Y., are in financial difficulties.

It is stated that the Weed Tannery at Binghamton, N. Y., owned by the American Hide & Leather Company, will be reopened. Mr. J. B. Weed knows nothing of the facts if the tannery is to resume.

The leach house and the pump house of the Eagle Valley Tannery, at Ridgeway, Pa., have been destroyed by fire. It was owned by the Elk Tanning Company. Loss, $\$15,000$; insurance; rebuilding begun.

The Payne Spring Tanning Company, of Cumberland, Md., has been incorporated to operate a large tannery in Cumberland. Capital $\$30,000$. Corporators: Lloyd Lowndes, Daniel Annan, Isaac Hirsch, Robert R. Henderson and Harry P. Byron. The four first are the company's directors.

Petition has been filed for the charter of the McKenzie Oil and Fertilizer Company, with principal offices at Atlanta, Ga. Corporators: W. H. McKenzie, E. B. Lewis, John W. McKenzie, Thomas M. Callaway. Capital $\$25,000$, with privilege of increasing to $\$100,000$. This company will manufacture and sell all kinds of commercial fertilizers.

The Washington Fertilizer Co., of Alexandria, Va., has been incorporated. Corporators: M. Parker, D. Beyers, Jr., both of Alexandria. F. L. Smith, attorney, Alexandria.

MICRO-ORGANISMS AND ANTI-SEPTICS IN TANNING.

Analysis Shows Various Classes of Organisms in the Fermentation of Liquors and Tanning Changes of Hides—Transformation of Skins and Hides Into Leather—Vegetable and Chemical Processes.

The micro-organisms which are observed in the course of investigations carried on in making hides into leather by the ordinary processes give various results under analysis. They may be classed in three categories.

The first class embraces those micro-organisms which may be considered as useful, since they can be divided into two principal classes—the valuable and the invaluable. The different kinds of bacteria are found in the water used in washing the skins, on the skins, and also in the tanning materials. Many germs also act on the decomposition of the fleshy substance of the hide. The use of certain organic salts is conducive to this result. In this class are embraced the ferments arising from lactic and acetic acids, which work on the non-tanning elements of the hide and act as determinators of the necessary acidity for the swelling of the raw material.

The next class includes micro-organisms of an injurious character, which develop in the vats and have a deleterious effect upon the tanning liquids. In many forms they produce tuberculosis, pestilential diseases, diphtheria, etc. Of course, these are mostly found in contaminated skins of animals, but which display a very active tendency towards development during the tanning process.

However, it is necessary to recognize that the fermentation which occurs in both hides and skins and tanning liquors plays a very important part in the transformation of the raw material into leather.

Experienced tanners understand that fermentation is not only useful, but absolutely necessary, to effect a successful tanning. When, by some cause or another, there is a diminution in the fermentation of tanning juices, the tanning powers of the tannic liquids correspondingly decrease. On the other hand, the greater the degree of fermentation, the greater is the tannic value of the tanning agents. The micro-organisms increase the swelling capacity of the hides and also their value in this respect.

In contrast to tanning resultant from fermentation one can see at the Exposition Universelle skins tanned by chemical methods where there has been practically no fermentation at all. Indeed, in the Italian section there is a bull's hide which was tanned in forty-eight hours by the Derrian process.

The question arises whether the leathers tanned by rapid chemical processes possess the qualities of strength and durability as compared with those which are manufactured by slower methods. Time will disclose the fact whether or not they succumb more quickly to wear and in consequence are of less commercial value.

Some years ago Collin and Benoit issued an interesting and valuable minute upon fermentations during the tanning process. By the employment of bi-iodure of mercury they thoroughly imparted aseptic qualities to the skins. Translated for "Hide and Leather" from "La Halle aux Cuirs."

**BEST...
CASH...
PRICES**

ARE PAID FOR
**COW HIDES, CALFSKINS
and HORSE HIDES**

BY THE

HIDE DEPARTMENT

American Hide and Leather Company

No. 92 CLIFF ST., NEW YORK

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

THE PEARL OF CHARACTER.

In business character—reliable character—is the one quality which the large concern searches for and pays for in the man of ability which he pays a very high price for when he has found it. We hear of the "confidential clerk," the "credit man," the "confidential man" in all businesses where its secrets and methods have to be guarded, and yet have to be communicated to some one.

Character is that quality in a human being upon which one can rely, and in which one can trust. Young men who seek places of trust in the world of business may have ability, may have good, steady, moral habits, may have fitness for the places which they seek, but if they are not trusty they have failed in every particular. A business concern does not readily reveal its soul to any one, nor even a man to his fellow man until he has searched the soul of that one for all of its tendencies and disposition to treachery and insincerity. Too many men who hold responsible managerial and other positions of trust think that they have the "whip hand" of their employers by virtue of their possessing the business in the confidence of which they are. Nothing is so blighting to the future of such a man with such a character. Having finally received their merited discharge, such men seek the business competitors of their former employer and urge as a valuable reason for their re-employment that they understand the ins and outs of the other concern, and at once express an inclination to betray the business secrets of the late employer to the new one. Such men forget that reliability and trustworthiness are the traits which every important business concern seeks in a "confidential" man. No one desires the services of a traitor, for his treachery is just as sure to fall upon the new as it did upon the old house with which such an unreliable character has been connected.

The employer who seeks a sterling character respects the applicant the more, and seeks him the more when he finds that his breast is a sacred casket for sacred secrets, and that under no circumstances whatever will he reveal the past any more than he will the future when its inner conscience is entrusted to him. Such is real character.

In this very matter bright and otherwise capable men make the sad and the fatal error of their lives. Holding a secret is the fine test of character.

THE DISCOVERY OF OX-TAIL SOUP.

The discovery that oxtails could be made into a delicious and nutritious soup belongs, it is said, to the dark days of the French Revolution, when many of the nobility were reduced to sheer want. Hides had always been sent to the tanneries with the tails still attached. The tails were subsequently thrown away.

A certain nobleman on the unpleasant verge of starvation begged for one of them and from it manufactured the first dish of oxtail soup.

THE DEER LAW ON LONG ISLAND.

In regard to the game law as it affects Long Island and the want of clearness in the act because of the first Friday of November coming before the first Wednesday, John E. Overton, State Game Protector for Long Island, says:

"There seems to be considerable diversity of opinion as to the opening of the deer hunting season this year, because of Friday preceding Wednesday in the month. It was doubtless the intent of the framers of the law that it should be legal to hunt the first two Wednesdays and the two Fridays following, for the section forbids the possession of venison prior to the first Wednesday.

"However, owing to the incongruity existing I have decided to announce that no person will be arrested for shooting deer on Friday, November 2, or for possessing the same before the 7th, provided they were killed on the 2nd. I am also of the opinion that the season will close at sunset Wednesday, November 14, and I will prosecute any person known to shoot deer after that date, even if the shooting be done on the Friday following the second Wednesday."

RICH DELICATESSENS.

The season is now at hand for the new pack of sausages, balled hams, pigs' feet and other pork delicacies.

A feature of the sausage packed by the Nelson Morris plant is that the sausages are treated in the same way that they treat their canned meats. They are put up in oil in the canning department. All of the air in course of process is taken from the cans, so that the sausage will positively hold its condition in the oil. The dealer and the buyer have an advantage in the fact that the goods retain their full weight, there being no possible chance for shrinkage.

Cooking by the Clock.

Fish may be baked continuously at 300 degrees for one hour. Underdone fish is unsightly, unpalatable and unwholesome.

Game, such as woodcock, snipe and pheasants, requires continuously 400 degrees for thirty minutes. Partridges split down the back, 400 degrees for thirty minutes. Prairie chickens, 400 degrees for forty-five minutes.

A haunch of venison requires 400 degrees at first; then cooled to 300 degrees; almost constant basting and roasting for two hours. Run in a skewer, and if the blood follows the skewer out, and at the same time the meat is tender and rare, it is done.

An eight-pound turkey with stuffing should go into the oven at 400 degrees for half an hour; then cool the oven to 280 degrees and roast for two hours longer. Without stuffing it will require less time. The oven must be hot at first (400 degrees) for half an hour; then roast the unstuffed turkey for an hour and a half at 280 degrees, basting every fifteen minutes.

A four-pound chicken, if stuffed, will bake at 400 degrees in half an hour; at 280 degrees it will require two hours. The same sized chicken unstuffed will require the first half hour in a hot oven; then the oven cooled to 280 degrees for an hour.

A tame duck stuffed with potato, placed in the oven at 360 degrees, will require an hour to brown. It should be basted every ten minutes. The oven may then be cooled to 230 degrees and the cooking continued for two hours.—Mrs. S. T. Rorer, in the November Ladies' Home Journal.

HOW TO CHOOSE GOOD MEAT.

How many people know how to select good beef? Even butchers pass around carcasses after carcasses with indifferent judgment. Housekeepers do the same at a butcher shop or in a big market. The following may be some guide to both the marketman and the housewife in aiding them to select good meats:

Let us imagine ourselves before a butcher's block having on it four pieces of beef presenting faces from the round or sirloin. One is dull red, the lean being close-grained and the fat very white; the next is dark red, the lean loose-grained and sinewy and the fat white and shining; the third is dull red, the lean loose-grained and sinewy and the fat yellow; the fourth is bright cherry red, the lean smooth and medium grained, with flecks of white through it, and the fat creamy—neither white nor yellow. The first of these is cow beef; the second, bull beef; the third, beef from an old or ill-conditioned animal, and the last is ox beef. Ox beef—that from a steer—is the juiciest, finest flavored, sweetest and most economical to buy of all beef. It is called "prime" when the lean is very much mottled with the white fat flecks, and when it is from a heavy, young animal (about four years old), stall-fed on corn. Beef from a young cow that has been well fed and fattened is next in merit to ox beef. Beef from an unmatured animal is never satisfactory, being tough and juiceless. It may be easily recognized, as its color is pale and its bones small.

AMERICAN LARD PURE.

The agrarians and some butchers of Germany, according to a late consular report, are trying to create a popular prejudice against the consumption of American meats, and particularly of American lard. The report of the board of chemical examiners of the city of Ulm (charged with the examination of adipose substances or Fettwaren) is of interest in this connection. The report covers the examinations of the last two years, and, after stating that the custom authorities are required to take samples of all large shipments of foreign butter, cheese, margarin and hog's lard and have them examined, it says:

"Samples of American lard are very often received, taken from shipments amounting to several hundreds of pounds. A thorough chemical examination shows that American lard is not only the same as German lard in regard to smell, taste and consistency, but that it frequently excels in dazzling white color. Among the several samples received, there was none to be objected to; the quality was faultless."—Ohio Merchant.

THE BIGGEST CHICKEN FARM.

New York is soon to have in its vicinity the largest chicken ranch in the world. At Manasquan, N. J., a company has secured a tract of 350 acres to conduct a giant hen industry, conducted on scientific methods. The company, say its promoters, intends to control the New York market for "guaranteed" fresh-laid eggs. They will, they say, deliver eggs in boxes, each box stamped with the date of laying, and delivered to the customers within twenty-four hours after the eggs are laid. The City of New York last year paid \$20,000,000 for eggs, most of them more or less stale, the consumption being 100,000,000 dozen. The first year's output of the enormous new chicken ranch now being laid out will be 30,000,000 eggs. This will be the product of a laying "herd" of from 150,000 to 200,000 chickens. The establishment is being planned to increase to double that amount. The fowls will be herded under the system invented by J. R. Benson, an authority on everything pertaining to the hen and its product. Mr. Benson is the general manager of this gigantic concern, which will be the biggest in the world.

GREATER NEW YORK ITEMS

** C. A. Brown, who managed a beef house for Swift and Company in Greater New York, denies several canards connected with his name, and in his letter to the paper publishing them, says: "I am disposed to father any true statement of fact, but distorting the truth avails but little and can do me untold harm."

** We understand that rumor is in error to say that the Eastern Beef Company, of Manhattanville, is handling Ruddy Bros. meat. The company only handles St. Louis stuff.

** A. S. & I. Bloch are killing their own meat; that is, a big East Side abattoir company does the slaughtering for these high-class butchers. This abattoir arrangement has been in vogue for a few weeks.

** Max and Charles Loeb, composing the firm of Loeb Brothers, meat dealers, of 767 First avenue, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$7,873 and nominal assets of \$82, in accounts which they could not collect.

** Mutton picked up its gait somewhat during the week because sheep were lower. Beef had a tendency to hang on the hook, and pork sagged at points. All around a general average "box" trade was done. It was hard to get prices, and the stuff could not be sold lower except at a loss.

** A. Witmer, of 473 Robbins avenue, is a gentleman well known to the trade. His quality of salt and saltpetre is the finest that can be got, and his prices being so reasonable it would be well for butchers to see him before purchasing elsewhere. He will be pleased to call any time.

** Anton Salm, of 502 Seventh avenue, has one of the best equipped and neatest markets on Seventh avenue. His stock of meats is of the finest that can be found, and his canned and bottled goods make a beautiful display. Mr. Salm is a gentleman of culture and his fine appearance is a subject of much side-talk among his lady customers.

** Bloch Bros., of 575 Ninth avenue, are the most enterprising and hustling young men of the West Side. Their up-to-date, energetic and aggressive ideas would bring success to anybody. Combined with their pushing work they could give the "busy bee" cards and spades and beat him out at that.

** George W. Knoll, of 473 Amsterdam avenue, is a man who looks forward. The result is he has enough mint on hand to supply his trade all winter; every hook has a bag with mint in it and it is quite an original idea.

** Henry Schwaer, of 932 Amsterdam avenue, has one of the best manager's to look after his business that could be found. Christian Schwaer is the gentleman's name. As a favorite with the ladies he is right in it.

** A. L. Canter, manager of Aaron Buchsbaum's down-town store, is a young man who holds a record to be proud of. He came to Mr. Buchsbaum when a mere lad. He started in as order boy, rose to driver, then to butcher, cashier and bookkeeper. He has now risen to the high post of manager of the important store mentioned above. Mr. Canter's loyalty and devotion to his employer's interests have thus been justly rewarded. Mr. Buchsbaum's confidence in him has been well placed. Mr. Canter is, an able and a conscientious young man, one of those kind that keen business men are always on the lookout for.

** Charles Petry, of 933 Amsterdam avenue, has just returned to business after a ten weeks sojourn in Europe. Mr. Petry has worked very hard and for many years very steadily. His European trip was a well deserved vacation, as all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. It is self-evident how well and faithfully he has worked to be able to stand a trip like that without "busting," and he certainly deserves his success.

** The United Dressed Beef Company is in the record-breaking business in two ways. In five days the company slaughtered over 11,000 head of cattle for which was paid the highest average price of any 11,000 head of consecutively slaughtered cattle ever killed in New York city. Every one of them was scraping close up under the 6-cent-on-the-hoof mark.

** Joseph Stern and others have obtained a judgment against Nathan Simon for the sum of \$373.

** Mr. Ruddy, of Ruddy Bros., Chicago, was in the city during the week making arrangements for the further handling of his concern's meat by New York houses.

** Manhattan Market has turned a dull red around where the Armour Packing Company's box is. A fresh coat of red paint did it. It makes the place look cheerful. As the butchers stop to look at the change and to make some funny remark about "bleeding the butchers," Abe Moses is ready with a pleasant smile and good stuff for the facetious marketman.

A Business Man.—He Can Be Trusted. He has the Confidence of all Classes in the District.



FOR CONGRESS,
14th District.

WILLIAM H. DOUGLAS.

** Conrad Schweiker, of Tompkinsville, S. I., is now running his meat market in connection with his grocery store.

The new departure is a most complete establishment and the fixtures, which were furnished by James McLean, are decidedly attractive.

** James McLean has also completed a very elaborate meat market for J. Flad, of Washington street, Hoboken, N. J.

** And the beautiful market of L. Hamm & Son, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., was also equipped by James McLean.

** David Shannon is killing a sheep or two at his abattoir, 40th street and 11th avenue. His force pulled the pelts from 3,500 in one week. That feeds 150,000 people one day.

** A smart West Washington Market poultry and game dealer tried to dodge around the Federal Game Law, and through the State of Michigan, by having birds checked to Chicago as baggage or direct packed between firkins of butter. Michigan is a bad State in which to mix things with butter, even though it be partridges.

** The Sheriff received four executions on Monday, aggregating \$3,151, against Max and Charles Loeb, who composed the firm of Loeb Brothers, meat dealers, formerly at 44th street and First avenue, in favor of the following creditors: J. G. Curtis & Son, \$1,447; Andrew Mullen, \$747; J. H. Hume & Brother, \$586, and John P. Nelson, \$371.

** R. Webber has obtained a judgment against James W. Young for the sum of \$3,690.

** The cash register of the butter store of James H. Barton, at 247 Sumner avenue, Brooklyn, was robbed last Friday while the cashier, Miss Sadie Pearson, was at her lunch. The police got two 15-year-old miscreants of good family. They were held.

** The delicatessen store of Joseph Schilling, at 663 Fulton street, Brooklyn, was damaged Friday night of last week to the extent of about \$200.

** Charles Schaffhauer, the well-known merchant at 1027 DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn, was attacked and had his skull fractured last week by an insane man.

** Samuel and Joseph Roth, doing business as Roth Brothers, butchers, at 842 Columbus avenue, yesterday filed petitions in bankruptcy, as partners and as individuals. The liabilities of the firm are \$1,953, with assets of \$1,079, principally debts due on open accounts. There are fourteen creditors. All the liabilities were incurred in 1897. The liabilities of Samuel Roth are \$2,683; assets, \$412, due on open accounts. Joseph Roth has no liabilities and no assets.

** Julius Carabba has just opened a handsome new market at 1345 Second avenue. The fixtures are of the finest marble and ash and such a handsome market is a credit to the builders (Dumrauff & Wicke), who are noted for their fine work. Mr. Carabba is well known in his district and his popularity is rapidly carrying him forward in politics. Next year Julius may call himself the Hon. J. Carabba of his district and who can tell what may follow?

** Geo. Schaefer, of 671 Ninth avenue, is a gentleman well known for his hearty good nature, good quality and the good stock that he cuts up in his store. He is blessed with a charming wife who is as capable of running his store as he is himself. Mr. Schaefer is never short handed as his wife can take a first-class butcher's place at a moment's notice. This happy couple celebrated the twenty-third anniversary of their happy married life this week and George says he loves his wife twenty-three times more than ever. Good for you, George. Well, she deserves it all.

** A. Fee, of 197 Avenue C, has just opened the store formerly kept by Mr. Lavery, of 612 Ninth avenue, and is doing a fine business. Mr. Fee is considered a crack-a-jack meat cutter by all who know him and as a judge of beef he can hold his own with any of them. Having been engaged in the meat business for the past sixteen years he has demonstrated what good results come from hard work. To build up a run-down store is a difficult matter, but Mr. Fee has succeeded where others have failed.

** A. H. Baer, of 350 West Fifty-first street, is a young, energetic man prominent among butchers, stock growers and provision men as a hustling life and fire insurance man with up-to-date methods. It would be well for butchers to see Mr. Baer on this subject as he always gives satisfaction and his courteous manners have won him a host of friends among the trade.

A. LESTER HEYER

CURER, SMOKER AND PACKER

High Grade Hog and Beef Products, Mild Cured Ox Tongues, Breakfast Bacon, Hams, Etc.

LARD REFINER

318 and 320 East 39th St., NEW YORK CITY

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER HOUSE

THE NEXT BIG BALL.

The great annual event of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger E. M. B. Association is now on the tapis, and scheduled for Dec. —. There will be a fine vaudeville show and an evening of dancing to the very best music which can be got for the occasion. The happy break about midnight will come in the nature of a sumptuous supper. The programme is being designed so full of fun and enjoyment that any one who will be in search of a night of pleasure couldn't well afford to go anywhere else. The talent for this year's vaudeville will be of a high order. That matter now has the active attention of the very live committee which has the items for the programme in hand. The association will depart from its usual custom, and will hold its big event at the Lenox Lyceum on Lexington avenue, between 52d and 53d streets.

It is said that this is a larger and a more commodious assembly hall, and is especially suited for a large affair of the kind given by the S. & S. boys. Those who wish the best evening's enjoyment at that time should paste this warning in their hats and have no other engagements.

A Lady Who is an Honor.

Mrs. Westheimer, of 267 Seventh avenue, is one of the remarkable ladies of this great city. Her business capacity is simply unlimited. She is an A1 bookkeeper, a rapid cashier and a skilful butcher. She is a real charm in the store. She attracts custom and has a cute knack of seeing everything that goes on around her. Her husband knows the jewel which is set in his business, and he, like the customers of the store, appreciate that fact.

Veal and Mutton Ball Date Changed.

The date of the forthcoming big ball and evening of fun of the New York Veal and Mutton E. M. B. A. at the Teutonia Assembly rooms, 16th street and Third avenue, has been changed from Dec. 7 to Nov. 30, so as not to conflict with another event. The Veal and Mutton boys will now have their evening all to themselves, and no other show will be able to "hold a candle to them" on that night. Now, rub out that chalk mark you put up for "V. & M. Ball Dec. 7" and write "Nov. 30" in its place. Then it'll be all right, and you won't get mad and cuss yourself for missing a good thing.

A Prominent Visitor.

Simon O'Donnell, the "never-tire man" and general manager of the Pittsburg (Pa.) Central Stockyards, dropped into New York city on Tuesday and dropped some valuable hints around about the fine stock which will be there. When told about the big show he had last year he said: "And I only had three months to do it in. What do you think I'll do this year with a whole twelve months to work in? We're going to have 50,000 people there, and fat stock worthy of their coming." That will be so. Now, let the stock and meat men pack up and go to Pittsburg to see.

Bar Mitzvo to His Son.

There was a pretty event and a real nice, enjoyable evening at Victoria hall, Lexington avenue, between 52d and 53d streets, Sunday night. Mr. I. Frank had a Bar Mitzvo in honor of his son, Alfred, reaching the age of 13 years. There were about 150 guests present at the banquet to do honor to Mr. Frank's son. The richly dressed ladies were in keeping with the floral and other decorations which gave cheer to the sumptuous repast. The dancing which filled in this enjoyable evening helped to make the whole affair a compliment to the guest of honor and the popular hosts. Alfred's little brother made a happy speech, and his little sister recited very nicely. Both were loudly applauded. Among the guests were scores of the best known Hebrews in Greater New York, for Mr. Frank has a great many friends all over the city. There was not an unpleasant incident to mar the evening, but there were many little incidents to contribute to its pleasures and to make the affair a happy one of its kind.

The Eastern Beef Co. Enlarging.

The Eastern Beef Company, at 131st street and Hudson River, is putting in a 25-ton ice machine to run eight freezers. This is to accommodate the increasing business of the company. The capacity of the present box has been exceeded for some time past, and General Manager Burrows has had to use all of his wits ends to accommodate his stuff. Luckily he has been able to keep it moving out to a good trade. The company, however, needs more room and better facilities. These are being provided for now in the new installation which is taking place at the Manhattanville premises, where are also the general headquarters of the new concern, which is now only about a year old, having been recently incorporated at Albany under the laws of the State of New York.

Lived With Bullets in His Brain.

George Reimbarr, the Brooklyn butcher who carried two bullets in his brain for twenty-nine days at least before he died, puzzled those who knew him living as well as the doctors who "postmorticed him," as a fellow butcher said, after he was dead. It is believed that Reimbarr shot himself at least forty days before he died in Bellevue Hospital. Four days after he is believed to have shot himself he talked more sensibly than ever before and his whole character changed. He argued the Chinese Exclusion Act in a saloon in such a forceful and logical manner as to astonish those who knew his former erratic mind. Subsequently he lapsed from his coherent to his incoherent mood. He quit quoting Shakespeare and resolved himself into a marvel of a mathematician, then back to the hallucination that he was the reincarnation of Shakespeare. He went insane; then to Bellevue, then to death. A post-mortem revealed two bullets long embedded in his brain, an abnormal liver, highly inflamed abdominal viscera, and a diseased heart and lungs. But for the latter he might yet be a human puzzle, with bullets in his brain.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

** Meat and bread go together on the table, and follow each other sometimes in trade. Hess' bakery vacated premises on State street, Beardstown, Ill., and a meat man at once stepped in and opened a market.

** The well-known Alward meat market, of Port Jervis, N. Y., will reopen Saturday at the old stand, 190 Pike street, next to Park

Hotel, under the management of Theodore Alward.

** Philip Leinenweber has reopened his meat market at New Brighton, Pa. It is on Fifth street.

** Arthur Anthony has reopened his meat market at 224 West Main street, Johnstown, N. Y. He missed the heavy summer ice bills and the dull thud of the summer trade.

** William B. McNamara, the well-known meat man of Bridgeport, Conn., has hit the wall. He filed his petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$6,981; assets, \$5,965. The case looks sad but honest.

** A small fire in Andrew Gulosh's meat market, at Hallet street, last week, nearly scared the surrounding tenants of Bridgeport into fits.

** Conaway & Herr, the new firm of butchers at Sam Fellers' old stand, in Brashner, Ill., are doing a good business. They are live men.

** The open season for deer begins on Long Island, N. Y., Nov. 2 and closes Nov. 14.

** A fake soap agent got in his "Porto Rico coconut soap" dodge at Winona, Minn. He sold the trade a box for \$7 and promised each purchaser another free. It was not the real "Porto Rico" stuff from Philadelphia, but a pure fake.

** Armour & Co.'s new branch house at 424-426 Union street, Olean, N. Y., is completed and now opened. There was a nice lunch and music by the Forty-third Orchestra.

** Morris Fleishner, of Oak street, New Haven, Conn., paid a little \$5 and costs last Saturday for dressing veal within the city limits without a license.

** Some days ago 100 calves were sent from New York State to Smyrna, Del., for sale, believing that they would sell well there. They were offered at public sale and only fetched \$6 to \$10 per head.

** A. D. Woodruff has completed the installation of that part of the handsome structure built by him at 742-744 Avenue D, near Thirty-third street, Bayonne, N. J., intended for his big meat business. The whole of the ground floor will be devoted to market purposes, as Mr. Woodruff has an extensive business in this line. The building is 50 feet wide and three stories high. It makes a fine appearance.

** Lighting struck a tree in which two hens roosted in the yard of John P. Wicker, at Newberry, S. C. The current ripped up the tree and scared every "coon" in sight, but it didn't even ruffle the hens. The bolt took a fancy to the tail of one of the hens and cut it off as clean as if the operation had been performed with a knife. Feathers are a non-conductor, but the hens didn't know this fact. Mr. Wicker doesn't care to have his house and shade trees made a shooting gallery for scientific demonstrations, even though College Hill is in sight.



\$1,000.00 in Gold

will be paid if Freeze-Em is not the best preservative for

PORK SAUSAGE AND CHOPPED BEEF

Freeze-Em keeps Pork Sausage in any climate as fresh as if the meat were frozen. Send for FREE SAMPLE.

We wish to caution customers when buying from jobbers to Beware of fraudulent imitations.

B. HELLER & CO., Chemists

249-251-253 S. Jefferson St., CHICAGO, U. S. A.

MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE AND BUSINESS RECORD

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. Mortgages.

Cohen, Hy., Madison ave.; to H. Brand	\$75
Guilfoyle & Partridge and Bryan & Towler, 857 to 871 E. 139th; to W. Rankin	2,500
Jacobs, Hy., 500 Brook ave.; to U. D. Beef Co.	125
Roth, Ethel, 26 E. 113th; to J. Levy	200
Silberman, F., 137 Forsyth; to A. Margowitz	100
Silberman, M., 167 Forsyth; to F. Rubin	25
Woekner, Ernest, 2573 Eighth ave.; to Theo. Rieper	1,500

Bills of Sale.

Belowwitz, Michl., 289 E. 98th; to Y. Reiness	\$250
Melchner Bros., 779 Tenth ave.; to M. Wenk	650
Weissman, I., 130½ Essex; to E. Solinger	200

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Rinck, J. J., 669 Third ave.; to Fidelity L. A.	\$50
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Bills of Sale.

Getty, R., 1079 Fifth ave.; to H. Ahrens	\$75
Michaels, R., 1079 Fifth ave.; to R. Getty	135

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. Mortgages.

Engasser, A., 2070 Seventh ave.; to J. Goldschmidt	\$100
Gordon, A., 2617 Henry; to L. Abramson	65
Sellenpani & Lecheverri, 51 Lewis	41
Witt, Sol., 1312 Lexington ave.; to J. Freudenheim	65
Andrews, S. H., 169 William; to C. Roffmann	75
Cashan, A., 445 Sixth ave.; to L. Bauer	1,000
Duke, Geo., 31 Roosevelt; to E. R. Biehler	94
Jones, Stewart, and Repko, 526 Sixth ave.; to A. Repko	200
Koslutz, A., 221 Wooster; to Greenberg & Rothchild	300
Newohner & Stulbach, 1626 First ave.; to S. Levin	134
Newman & Wizer, 237 Stanton; to H. Tinkenstein	100
Sackler, I., 402 Grand; to J. Loeb	300
Timoteo, F., 588 Morris ave.; to A. Gargento	300
Winter, S. L., 182 Forsyth; to B. Smusch	50
Walter, Paul, 37 1st; to J. A. Hauck	100

Bills of Sale.

Goldberg & Fishboth, 673 Third ave.; to Goldberg & Holzman	\$300
Liebman, Jos., 221 Wooster; to A. Koslutz	300
Rohloff, Gustav, 129 Prince; to F. Rohloff	90
Scholz, John, 1385 Fifth ave.; to W. Walthers	500

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Bills of Sale.

Borchers, W., 305 Court; to H. Stock	\$2,000
Iadanza, M., 40 Vesta ave.; to A. Stanco	100
Schroder, J. C., 361 Knickerbocker ave.; to W. Offermann	2,250

** The amount of meat seizures by the Board of Health meat inspectors for the week ending Wednesday, Oct. 24: Beef, 10,900 lbs.; veal, 3,200 lbs.; mutton, 1,500 lbs.; pork, 5,975 lbs.; poultry, 5,200 lbs.; assorted meats, 400 lbs. Total, 27,175 lbs.

BUSINESS RECORD.

CONNECTICUT.—Martin Olsen, Hartford; meats; sold out.—W. H. Tobey, Hartford; meats; sold out.—H. C. Tracey, Hartford; meats; damaged by fire.—E. L. Kennedy, Windsor; meats; closed out.

IDAHO.—D. Swinehart, Pocatello; meats; sold out.

ILLINOIS.—D. S. Forsythe, Woodland; provisions, etc.; Emil Rosenberger succeeds.

KANSAS.—O. F. Arnett, Anthony; meats; sold out.—D. A. Goodrich, El Dorado; meats; out of business.—Walker & Sons, Florence; meats (live stock); chattel mortgage, \$200.

KENTUCKY.—Jos. Burger, Lexington; meats; deed, \$2,500.

MAINE.—W. B. Higgins, Bar Harbor; provisions; A. L. Morgan succeeds.—Jacob Bailey, Cherryfield; provisions; sold real estate, \$200.

MASSACHUSETTS.—M. J. Griffin, Boston; provisions; dead.—E. T. Russell & Co., Boston; fish; dissolved.—E. B. Shepherd, Gloucester; provisions, etc.; dead.—Perkins & Hatch, Springfield; wholesale provisions; dissolved.—John Wallace, Boston; provisions; chattel mortgage, \$600.—Wm. A. Sherman, Hyannis; provisions; petition in bankruptcy.—F. Burquist, Lynn; provisions; petition in bankruptcy.—A. C. Green, Medford; provisions; sold real estate, \$1.00.

MINNESOTA.—John Bouck, Akely; meat; closing out.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—A. L. Gadbois, Manchester; provisions; dissolved.—Fred Trask, Pittsfield; provisions; sold out.

NEW JERSEY.—Robert Hugo, Elizabeth; meats; chattel mortgage, \$150.

TEXAS.—A. Heinisch, Sherman; meats; damaged by fire.

New Shops.

W. J. Greening will open a first-class meat market in the Nearing Block at Middletown, N. Y.

Two new meat markets were opened in Norwalk, Conn., last week.

James B. Landers has re-opened his meat market on Dean street, Englewood, N. J.

I. Engle has opened a meat market and provision store on Main street, Edwardsville, Pa.

George O. Runyon has opened his provision store at 538 Franklin street, Reading, Pa.

William Love and Rob. Bogenrief have opened the North Side meat market at Pearl City, Ill.

G. Granata & Co. have opened a first-class delicatessen store at 227 Bay street, Stapleton, N. Y.

Business Changes.

The market firm of H. Mahler & Sons, at 136 Mason street, Milwaukee, Wis., has gone out of existence. It started in 1854.

R. C. Russell has bought the market business of George Johnson at Prospect avenue, West Park, N. J.

Warren M. Davis has bought the provision and meat business of G. H. Messer, at Marlow, N. H.

R. V. Ames, of West Monroe, has bought a meat market at Constantia, N. Y.

A. J. Crook has bought an interest in the meat market at Carthage, N. Y., and now runs it.

Charles Herriman now runs the meat market at Bucklin, Mo.

Butcher and Delicatessen Supplies.

The Eureka Paper Novelty Company, Sigmund Rosenbaum, proprietor, 265 West Broadway, New York, makes a specialty of poultry bags, plain and printed, in any color, design or price, made to order for the trade. They are also printers to the trade, and execute orders for bill heads, envelopes, business cards, sample cards, tags, tickets, etc. They have cord and twine, millinery bags, manila paper, tissue paper, tea paper, straw paper, etc. Mr. Rosenbaum deserves the patronage of the trade because of the quality of his goods and the low price he asks for such stock.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

Springfield Marketmen After Gavin.

William J. Gavin was arraigned in the Police Court Friday of last week charged with defacing a building. He pleaded not guilty, and his case was continued until Thursday. Gavin was the man arrested early in the morning for going about and pasting lists of so-called "unfair" stores on the windows of Main street stores and elsewhere in the city. A large number of windows had these stickers pasted to them, and a number of employees had the duty of scraping them off imposed on them. The complaint made against Gavin was for defacing the building on West State street occupied by E. M. Coats. Several attorneys are interested in the matter for firms whose buildings have been provided with these undesirable decorations, and it is not unlikely a number of other complaints may be made against Gavin. The bill posters also have a grievance, and say that the objectionable pasters have been attached to billboards, and in some instances have been placed over live paper. The affair has caused a good deal of talk about the city, and the result of the prosecution will be watched with interest.

The method Gavin took to advertise the so-called "unfair" stores did more to turn public sentiment against the Grocery Clerks' Union and its fight than any step heretofore taken. Business men and leading members of the Central Labor Union were alike unanimous in condemning the action. Those in authority in the Central Labor Union insist that no such method is ever sanctioned by that body, and if it had come under their advisement would have been frowned down. The president of the Grocery Clerks' Union certainly sanctioned the act, but members of the union deprecate both Daly's and Gavin's action. The incident has given the Retail Butchers' and Grocers' Association an excellent opportunity to bring the question of boycotts into the courts, and it is understood numerous complaints will be lodged against the clerks' business agent to be settled in order. It is possible that the whole question of a labor union's right to openly work against a business man's interests may be fought out.

The Retail Grocers' and Meat Dealers' Association, of Newburgh, N. Y., is talking over the proposition of organizing a new board of trade of that thriving center. The matter is now being agitated.

The State Retail Grocers' Association, of Pennsylvania, passed strong resolutions against the anti-oleomargarine laws of the State, and resolved to urge the abrogation of the clause of the pure food laws which prohibits the sale of oleomargarine.

President Kaiser scored the oleo law, alleging that it was bringing inferior butter into the State, and William McMillon accused the Pure Food Inspectors of neglect.

Bradford was selected as the next place of meeting. The following officers were elected: Alfred Kaiser, president; P. H. Moloy, first vice-president; E. J. Boyle, second vice-president; W. H. Wilson, treasurer; E. J. Morris, financial secretary; W. J. Rittenhouse, secretary; C. I. Woods, organizer, and A. S. Deed, M. E. Rhea and C. E. Gusey, the Executive Board.

The trading stamp was scored. So were department stores and misrepresentation advertisements.

At its last meeting held in Miller's Hall last week the Albany (N. Y.) Retail Butchers' Association completed arrangements for the semi-yearly meeting which is to be held the first Thursday in November. A good time is promised for the evening. A large attendance will be on hand. The report will be a good one.

The members of the Retail Butchers' Associations of Cleveland and of Akron, Ohio, will soon meet in Youngstown, Ohio, when the local tribe will give them a real marketmen's welcome.

The twelve butchers of Piqua, Ohio, have formed an anti-telephone association. They have signed an agreement to take out the telephones of both companies in order to avoid numerous small orders and to stop the solicitation of orders from house to house.

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.
ROOM 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

Live Stock.

FRIDAY, OCT. 19.

Cattle.—Receipts, 1,202; shipments, 2,879. Market fair on small receipts. Desirable cattle sold freely, poor grades slowly. Prices generally about the same as a week ago, but close to a cent a pound under the prices paid a year ago. Calves.—Receipts, 135; shipments, 71. Both veal and stock found ready sale at good figures, the range being \$2.75 for common stock, to \$6.25 for fancy veal. Fair shipping cattle to prime beef, \$5.10@5.90.

Hogs.—Receipts, 21,370; shipments, 6,005. Market steady to 5c better. Good hogs sold readily, packers buying at around \$4.50, which is 50c above price of a year ago. Supply and demand to-day about even. Rough packers to good shippers ranged from \$4.45@ \$4.80; selected butchers, \$4.75, and assorted lights about the same.

Sheep.—Receipts, 6,375; shipments, 3,485. Market good on light receipts. Prices generally strong to 10c higher. Good demand for both feeding and fat lambs, range \$4.50@ \$5.75. Sheep, \$3.50@4.25.

SATURDAY, OCT. 20.

Cattle.—Receipts, 711; shipments, 508. Market fair, prices unchanged. Receipts light, mostly stockers and feeders. Butchers gathered in the few cows and mixed at previous figures. Receipts for week, 56,300, against 49,300 a year ago. Calves.—Receipts, 6; shipments, 15. Market steady; best veals, \$6.25.

Hogs.—Receipts, 15,328; shipments, 1,877. Market firm to 5c higher. Good packers going 10c higher than yesterday, bulk of hogs selling at \$4.60 to \$4.75. It may possibly turn out that the bad breaks of the past week will curtail receipts somewhat, thus causing fairly active trade.

Sheep.—Receipts, 813; shipments, 437. Market steady, prices unchanged. Receipts light and principally were shipped direct to packers. Lamb market slow and 10c off.

MONDAY, OCT. 22.

Cattle.—Receipts, 21,252; shipments, 3,508. Market fairly strong, prices generally 10c higher. Good fat cattle were picked up at \$5.75 to \$5.80. Native cattle sold well, as also did Western range and Texans. Calves.—Receipts, 303; shipments, 94. Stock to fancy veal, \$2.75@3.25.

Hogs.—Receipts, 27,263; shipments, 6,207. Market firm to 5c higher. Shipping demand urgent at \$4.90. Packers heavy and mixed went around \$4.70. Choice light hogs, \$4.90. Demand generally good.

Sheep.—Receipts, 18,367; shipments, 3,681. Market steady to weaker, lambs about the same with prices off 10c. Western muttons, \$4. Natives, about \$3.75; fancy lambs, \$5.60; others, \$5 to \$5.40.

TUESDAY, OCT. 23.

Cattle.—Receipts, 4,720; shipments, 2,386. Market rather dull, prices about the same as yesterday. Exporters good buyers, the English market being higher for good beef cattle. Native butchers and cannery fairly active, prices unchanged. Calves.—Receipts, 719; shipments, 102. Market firm and active, good veals bringing \$6.25.

Hogs.—Receipts, 25,512; shipments, 2,409. Market fairly active but down 5c on an average. Extreme range, \$3.35@4.90; sales largely \$4.70 for the better grades. Armour bought about 7,000, Swift 5,000 and the Anglo, 3,000.

Sheep.—Receipts, 19,480; shipments, 2,686.

Market rather dull, lambs as much as 15c under yesterday's prices. Sheep steady but slow, prices ranging from \$3.50 to \$4.10. Lambs, \$3.50@5.55.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24.

Cattle.—Receipts (estimated) 16,000. Market active, prices firm, the best grades (fat cattle) showing most strength. Stockers, feeders and cannery steady. Calves.—Receipts (estimated), 400. Good calves still at \$6.25.

Hogs.—Receipts (estimated), 35,000. Market showed decline of 5 to 10c again to-day. Sales around \$4.60 for best grades. Receipts fairly well cleaned up.

Sheep.—Receipts (estimated), 14,000. Market steady, demand good. Lambs unchanged. Feeding sheep and lambs much sought after.

CLOSING PRICES FOR THE WEEK.

CATTLE AND CALVES—

Common to prime beef steers... \$4.25@6.00
Plain stockers to good feeders... 2.20@4.50
Bulls, poor to fancy... 2.60@4.00
Good cows to choice heifers... 3.40@4.85
Com'n cann'g to good cut'g c'ws... 1.75@3.00
Stock to fancy veal calves... 2.75@6.25
Light Tex. cows to go'd Tex. steers 2.65@4.75
Western range to few westerns... 3.50@5.80

HOGS—

Rough p'k'g to g'd str'g w't ship... \$4.45@4.80
Pl'n m'xd to s't'dl b'tch. weights... 4.55@4.80
Com. light mixed to assorted light... 4.35@4.70
Stags, skips and poor pigs to choice 100-lb. pigs... 2.25@4.25

SHEEP AND LAMBS—

Med. mix. natives to p'm wethers... \$3.50@4.10
Plain ewes to Texas muttons... 3.40@4.10
Culls, bucks and fair to poor stock... 1.75@3.30
Fair to fancy yearlings... 3.70@4.25
Spring lambs, poor to fancy... 3.50@5.50
Feeding lambs, poor to fancy... 4.50@4.75
The receipts at the close on Thursday were as follows: Cattle, 8,500; hogs, 30,000; sheep, 13,000.

The General Live Stock Situation.

(Special report for The National Provisioner by the Mallory Commission Company, Live Stock Commission Merchants, of Kansas City, Mo., St. Joseph, Mo., South Omaha, Neb., and Sioux City, Iowa.)

Union Stock Yards,

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 23, 1900.

The much advertised shortage in the supply of hogs for 1900 has failed to materialize, the new crop of pigs being comparatively large, and the present and prospective strong prices for corn having a tendency to market hogs freely, resulting in a liberal supply of hogs at all of the markets. As usual, at this season of the year, the quality is poor, a large percentage of the offerings being brood sows and pigs, the latter representing largely the surplus which the farmers do not wish to carry through the winter. Stocks of provisions at all market centers are comparatively small and the demand on both export and domestic accounts continues good, the packers enjoying a more favorable season than for several years. The usual October break has taken place in the hog market and as there are comparatively few packers operating, it is naturally easy to control prices. From the best information we have we look for comparatively liberal receipts all winter, but do not believe the average weight will be as heavy as usual owing to the prospective high price of corn. We also believe that the price of matured hogs will be fair for the next two months, as in our judgment the matured hogs must be made out of this year's crop. The market this week has been fairly active at a reaction of from 10 to 15c compared with the sharp decline noted last week; the bulk of the good hogs selling from \$4.60 to \$4.80.

As soon as the prices at the country points

become adjusted to the decline we look for larger receipts and we would not be surprised to see a further lowering of values, in fact, we would not be surprised to see prices decline to a basis of about \$4.50 on the Chicago market in the near future.

The cattle situation remains practically unchanged, with slightly reduced receipts this week. Prices on better grades advanced 10@15c. We look for continued liberal receipts of grass and common cattle generally, and we do not consider the outlook favors any important permanent advance this season. The market for sheep and lambs is good, prices well maintained. We look for a steady market in the near future.

Chicago Provision Market.

FRIDAY, OCT. 19.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
November	11.00	11.12½	11.00	11.12½
January	11.27½	11.42½	11.27½	11.40
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October	6.82½	6.92½	6.82½	6.95
November	6.57½	6.65	6.57½	6.65
January	6.82½	6.92½	6.82½	6.95
RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
October	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
November	6.22½	6.25	6.22½	6.25
January	5.95	6.02½	5.95	6.02½

The market fairly active—prices steady to strong, with local interests prominent as buyers, one house buying 5,000 bbls. January pork. There was an active demand for November and January lard. English operators took profits on yesterday's purchases. Liverpool lower for meats 6 pence and 3 pence on lard. Hog receipts moderate, market steady at yesterday's prices.

SATURDAY, OCT. 20.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
October	11.00	11.12½	11.00	11.12½
November	11.12½	11.42½	11.12½	11.40
January	11.45	11.45	11.40	11.40
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October	6.95	7.00	6.95	6.97½
November	6.80	6.85	6.80	6.80
January	6.65	6.70	6.65	6.67½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
October	7.00	7.05	7.00	7.00
November	6.30	6.40	6.30	6.40
January	6.02½	6.05	6.02½	6.05

Market firm with prices a trifle advanced. October pork sold at \$14—just a little dab. There was a good demand for lard, Cudahy credited with being best buyer—and commission houses sellers. Meat shipments, 15,531,000 lbs. for week compared to 16,112,000 last year, and 10,516,000 lbs. against 13,237,000 lbs. a year ago. Hog market firm to 5c higher.

MONDAY, OCT. 22.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
October	11.02½	11.02½	11.02½	11.02½
November	11.02½	11.47½	11.40	11.40
January	11.45	11.47½	11.40	11.40
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
November	6.97½	7.00	6.97½	6.97½
January	6.70	6.70	6.67½	6.67½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
October	6.97½	6.97½	6.97½	6.97½
November	6.97½	6.97½	6.97½	6.97½
January	6.02½	6.05	6.02½	6.02½

Market firm generally for lard, particularly quite a lot of November and December being bought by brokers for two of the leading packers. Cash demand good. Hog market firm to 5c higher. Shipments of meat, 2,492,000 lbs. against 2,285,000 last year, and 3,581,000 lbs. of lard against 2,595,000 last year.

TUESDAY, OCT. 23.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
October	10.80	10.80	10.60	10.75
November	11.30	11.37½	11.05	11.07½
January	11.30	11.37½	11.05	11.07½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October	6.95	6.95	6.85	6.87½
November	6.62½	6.62½	6.55	6.55
January	6.62½	6.62½	6.55	6.55
RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
October	6.80	6.85	6.80	6.85
November	6.20	6.22½	6.20	6.20
January	5.97½	5.97½	5.85	5.85

Market weak, everything on the list closing considerably below yesterday's figures. Liquidation set in right from the tap of the bell, there being different opinions advanced as

reason therefor; all however agreed the packers prefer to see live hogs lower than product higher. Liverpool market practically unchanged, though a trifle lower on bacon. Some buying of November lard by leading packer. Hog market fairly active with decline of 5c.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24.

PORK—(Per barrel)—

October	14.00	14.00	14.00
November	10.50	10.50	10.35
January	11.00	11.12½	10.95

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

November	6.82½	6.87½	6.80	6.82½
December	6.65	6.70	6.60	6.62½
January	6.52½	6.55	6.47½	6.50

RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—

October	6.50	6.50	6.45	6.45
November	6.12½	6.12½	6.10	6.10

Market lower all round again to-day, probably owing to some extent to the heaviness of the grain market and decline of 5c@10c in hogs. Little inclination evident to buy at the lower figures. Heavy selling of lard the main feature of the session. Hog market 5c@10c lower.

Provisions, Wednesday. — Weak and lower. Mess pork, repacked, regular, \$11.50; old, \$10.75@11. Lard, \$6.97½@7.05 for regular, loose lots 15c discount on November figures. Short ribs, \$6.80@7.10, according to weight and age.

Cooperage. — Quiet. Pork barrels nominally 80@82½c; lard tcs. nominally 90@92½c.

THURSDAY, OCT. 25.

PORK—(Per barrel)—

January	11.12½	11.22½	11.12½	11.17½
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LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

October	6.52½	6.65	6.52½	6.65
January	6.52½	6.65	6.52½	6.62½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—

October	6.60	6.82½	6.60	6.75
January	5.82½	5.97½	5.82½	5.95

Provisions were firm under the influence of smaller hog receipts than had been expected and higher prices at the yards. Packers were good buyers early. January pork opened 12½c higher at \$11.10 and sold to \$11.20; January lard 2½@7½c up at \$6.52½@6.57½, and January ribs unchanged at \$5.82½, selling to \$5.95.

FRIDAY, OCT. 26.

PORK—(Per barrel)—

October	11.22½	11.22½	11.10	15.00
January	11.22½	11.22½	11.10	11.10

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

October	6.67½	6.67½	6.60	7.00
January	6.67½	6.67½	6.60	6.62½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—

October	5.95	5.97½	5.90	6.75
January	5.95	5.97½	5.90	5.90

Provisions opened higher on fewer hogs than had been expected and in sympathy with higher prices at the yards. On profit taking by the crowd the early advance was lost. January pork opened 5@7½c higher at \$11.22½@25 and sold down to \$11.15; January lard opened 5c higher at \$6.67½ and declined to \$6.60; January ribs opened 7½c higher at \$5.97½ and declined to \$5.92½.

Fire broke out about noon Tuesday in the National Provision Co.'s plant at Thirty-ninth and Butler streets, Chicago, and in short time the damage was about \$2,500. Considerable excitement prevailed in the vicinity, as rumors of loss of life spread, which, however, proved unfounded. The buildings are old and not very large, one building being about 95 x 100 and the other 95 x 45, half of the latter being smokehouses. There was great danger of other buildings adjoining catching fire, but this was averted fortunately. The plant is of small capacity and its principal business is in fresh meats. It may interest some of our readers to know that this old house, known as the Clough House, was a few years ago operated by John Moran, at one time of the firm of Moran & Healy, Union Stock

Yards. Mr. Moran (who is an old timer and perhaps one of the smoothest cutters of English meats in the United States) is now Superintendent of the Louisville Packing House, operated by John Cudahy, and Mr. Healy is manufacturing ice machines in Chicago.

CHICAGO MARKETS

LARDS.

Choice prime steam	a	6.85
Prime steam	a	6.80
Neutral	a	7½
Compound	a	6½

STEARINES.

Oleo	a	7½
Lard	a	7½
Tallow	a	5½
Grease	a	4½

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y. in tanks	a	31
P. S. Y. in barrels	a	34
Butter oil in barrels	a	37
Crude in tanks	a	29

OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained	a	51
Lard oil, extra, No. 1	a	45
Lard oil, No. 1	a	37
Lard oil, No. 2	a	35
Oleo oil, extra	a	7½
Oleo oil, No. 2	a	7½
Neatsfoot oil, pure	a	50
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	a	45
Tallow oil	a	41

TALLOW.

Packers' prime	a	5½
No. 2	a	4½
Edible	a	5½

GREASES.

Brown	3½ a	3½
Yellow	3½ a	4
White, A	3½ a	4½
White, B	4½ a	4½
Bone	a	4½

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat, per lb.	1½ a	2
Cod and flank fat, per lb.	2½ a	3
Kidney tallow, per lb.	3½ a	3½
Mixed bones and tallow, per lb.	1 a	1½
Shop bones, per 100 lbs.	a	50

FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood	p. u.	a 2.15
Hoof meal	p. u.	a 2.00
Concent. tank, 15 to 18 p. c.	p. u.	a 2.05 nom.
Ground tankage, 10 to 11 p. c.	p. u.	1.95a10.00
Unground tank, 10 to 11 p. c.	p. u.	1.90a10.00
Unground tank, 9 and 20 p. c.	ton	a19.00
Unground tank, 6 and 35 p. c.	ton	a14.00
Ground raw bones	ton	a23.00
Ground steam bones	ton	13.50a14.00

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lbs. av., ton ..	a	2.65
Hoofs, per ton, black	a	23
Hoofs, per ton, striped	a	30
Hoofs, per ton, white	a	40
Round shin bones, 40-42 lbs. av., ton ..	a	36
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., ton ..	a	58
Flat shin bones, per ton	a	45
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., ton ..	a	85

PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

California butts	a	7
Hocks	a	4
Dry salt spare ribs	a	4
Pork tenderloins	a	13½
Pork loins	7½ a	7½
Spare ribs	a	5½
Trimnings	a	6
Boston butts	a	6½
Cheek meats	a	3
Leaf lard	a	7½
Skinned shoulders	a	7½

CURING MATERIALS.

Sugar—		
Pure open kettle	a	4
White clarified	a	5½
Plantation granulated	a	5½
Salt—		
Ashton in bags, 224 lbs.	a	\$2.15
Eng. packing in bags, 224 lbs.	a	1.57
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton ..	a	4.50
Michigan, gran., carlots, per ton ..	a	4.00
Casing salt in bbls., 280 lbs. 2X and 3X ..	a	1.25

COOPERAGE.

Tierces	90 a	92½
Barrels	90 a	82½

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK REVIEW

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 23, 1900.

The receipts, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	61,000	54,500	38,300
Same week, 1899	60,600	59,800	16,100
Same week, 1898	56,200	64,400	30,100
Same week, 1897	43,100	54,300	10,700
Chicago	57,100	157,400	84,000
Omaha	20,900	39,900	57,000
St. Louis	22,200	34,400	7,400
St. Joseph	14,200	25,000	8,200

Total past week	175,400	311,200	194,900
Previous week	186,100	309,100	155,100
Same week, 1899	147,300	270,200	127,400
Kansas City packers' slaughter—			
Armour & Co.	15,192	23,452	6,456
Swift and Company ..	10,155	10,270	7,040
Schwarzschild	6,240	3,253	4,074
Cudahy Pack. Co.	3,071	9,656	1,016
Omaha Pack. Co.	735		
Fowler	92	6,656	114
Small butchers	327	236	274

Total past week	36,218	53,768	19,046
Previous week	40,124	52,286	9,978
Same week, 1899	24,923	48,836	4,557

CATTLE.—The first three days of the past week showed among the receipts so few corn-fed cattle that the prices advanced some 10 @30c per 100 lbs., but Thursday gave an ample supply for all wants, and were bought pretty freely. On Friday, however, the supply was larger than the demand, therefore prices sagged back to the dead level of the week before, losing all the advance. On Thursday the highest price paid was \$5.55 for some steers of 1,332 lbs. average. On Friday, some equally as good of 1,340 lbs. average sold at \$5.40. Prime native cows and heifers were scarce, and sold well, some 1,120 lbs. average going as high as \$4.20; quite a number of heifers sold at \$4.50. Bulls were fairly draggy. Some of 1,320 lbs. average sold at \$3.50, but the bulk of them sold below \$3.00, going even as low as \$2.60. The Western rangers were in fair supply. Good beef cattle at the early part of the week being in small supply commanded a premium, but sagged off at the close and were about on a line with the week before on low prices. Some Western steers of 1,200 lbs. average sold at \$5.00. Native cows of 949 lbs. average sold at \$2.95. Some bulls of 1,028 lbs. average sold at \$2.80. The receipts of the Quarantine Division at the early part of the week large, but not enough cows to supply the demand; the canning cows were eagerly picked up, and the holders were able to secure an advance of from 10c to 15c per 100 lbs. over the prices paid at the early part of the week. The steers also at the close

Egypt and the Soudan.

There is an excellent chance for the export of American provisions to Egypt and the Soudan. The progress of the railroad from Cairo to the Cape will develop further great opportunities. Wide-awake packing firms will do well to correspond without delay with a responsible gentleman who knows the Nile countries thoroughly and who is now in New York for the purpose of establishing lasting connections with first-class houses. Address "A. A." Box 317, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, New York.

of the week displayed a better feeling, and a little advance. Some cows of 818 lbs. average sold at \$2.85. Bulls of 1019 lbs. average sold at \$2.50. Stocker and feeder market was a very satisfactory one, about all the week. In Kansas City there is displayed the finest lot of blooded cattle, under one roof, that was ever presented to the public before—not beaten in the history of the world. There is no doubt but the display is wonderful. This brought a crowd of our country cousins to the city, and among such visitors, some who wanted stockers and feeders. The demand, therefore, was greater than the supply, and the whole week was a very satisfactory one, prices being stronger and higher than for some time past. We sent back to the country 859 cars, against 936 for previous week, against 626 cars for corresponding week one year ago. Shipments of fat cattle, 35 cars, against 54 for previous week, and 39 for corresponding week one year ago. Of these shipments Watertown received 1 car, New York 34. Among the outside purchasers of fat cattle: Hall, 425; S. & S., 420; Omaha Packing Co., 345; Hammond, 333; Kraus, 256; Michaels, 190; Swift, 150; Armour, 175; Morris, 136; and United Dressed Beef Co., 111.

This week's receipts: Monday, 13,500; Tuesday, 18,489; Wednesday, 14,200. On Monday very few hard finished good heaves on the market. Some few of 1,230 lbs. average going at \$5.40. Soft cattle, however, were slow of sale, and the difference in the advance may be seen, when some hard finished cattle of 1,280 lbs. average sold at \$5.50, while soft of the same weight sold at \$4.35 per 100 lbs. So far this week there is a large supply of grass and short fed cattle and valuations run from \$3.00 to \$4.65 per 100 lbs. A bunch of 108 fairly finished cattle of 1,430 lbs. average sold at \$5.40. Native cows and heifers of the best quality are in short supply, and quick sale with an advance of 10c per 100 lbs., the poorer grades, however, unchanged. Range cattle are in fair supply. Some Western steers well finished of 1,254 lbs. average sold at \$5.30. A few cows went at \$3.00. A bunch of 300 head of 835 lbs. average sold at \$2.95. Some 50 head of old New Mexican steers of 840 lbs. average sold at \$3.15. New Mexican steers, of 1,040 lbs. average sold at \$3.90. So far the Quarantine Division is rather in small supply this week, and cheap canners are wanted, in fact cows of any description to fill the canners' needs are in active demand, and on Monday were from 10 to 15c per 100 lbs. higher. Later larger arrivals, however, enabled the packers to force the market to a 10c lower basis. Some quarantine cows of 843 lbs. average sold at \$3.95. A bunch of 426 head of 752 lbs. average sold at \$2.75, and several lots sold at \$2.25. Bulls of 1,140 lbs. average sold at \$2.75. Quarantine steers being in small supply, and in better demand some 1,275 lbs. average sold at \$4. A bunch of 565 head of 987 lbs. average sold at \$3.20. Stocker and feeder market not as brisk as last week. It is harder to make sales at old prices, and some shading must be done in most instances.

HOGS.—The almost panicky feeling in the provision market made last Thursday's opening a very slow one, and it was some time before the packers would take hold, and then only at 10c lower, so that heavy hogs sold at \$4.00@4.67½, medium packing, \$4.62½@4.85; light hogs, \$4.52½@4.70. The top for the day stood \$4.70, with bulk \$4.60@4.67½. Friday's market was about a repetition of that of Thursday, slow and dragging, but prices not noticeably lower. On Saturday, the market had a stronger feeling, and the few hogs offered found eager buyers, and the market was soon cleaned up for the day. Heavy hogs stood \$4.62½@4.70; mixed, \$4.62½@4.67½; light hogs going as high as \$4.72½. The top for the day \$4.72½, with bulk \$4.62½@4.67½. Pigs were scarce most of the week, and steadily held their own. The outside shippers last week got very few hogs indeed, only 199 being sent out of Kansas City.

This week's receipts: Monday, 4,359; Tuesday, 9,656; Wednesday, 12,200. Monday opened with a better feeling, and an advance on most grades of 2½c per 100 lbs. The receipts, however, were small, and a good many of them Southern product. Heavys stood \$4.62½@4.72½; mixed and medium packing, \$4.60@4.72½. The top for the day \$4.72½, with bulk \$4.65@4.72½. On Tuesday some speculators bought early, but packers did not respond, and did not commence operating, until the market was on most grades 5c lower. Heavys stood \$4.60@4.65; mixed and medium packing, \$4.60@4.70; light hogs, \$4.60@4.70. So far there is a scarcity of pigs, and prime



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ones find a ready sale. With the large receipts on Wednesday packers were still more bearish in their ideas, and at present writing they have succeeded in lowering the market 5c on most grades. They will, no doubt, try to make it lower before the close of the day. The quality is pretty fair. The average of hogs for past week 211 lbs., against 217 lbs. for previous week, against 314 lbs. for the same week one year ago.

SHEEP.—The large arrivals for the past week enabled the slaughterer to pick and choose more to their liking, and the market therefore on such days was remarkably soft on mutton sheep. Lambs were somewhat scarce, therefore very little difference in prices from that of the week before; in fact, a steady advance was noticeable on some grades. Stocker and feeder market still satisfactory. Among the sales towards the close of the week: Some lambs of 80 lbs. average sold at \$5.25. 1,000 New Mexican lambs of 80 lbs. average sold at \$5.00. A bunch of 476 New Mexican wethers of 97 lbs. average sold at \$3.80. A bunch of 1,482 New Mexican wethers of 95 lbs. average sold at \$3.62½. 772 New Mexico feeding wethers of 82 lbs. average sold at \$3.60.

This week's receipts: Monday, 5,419; Tuesday, 6,302; Wednesday, 10,300. The receipts of mutton so far this week are not desirable, and therefore there is an easier feeling, though no dead break in the market; they are hard to dispose of at old prices. Lambs, however, are somewhat scarce, are in good demand. The receipts being fairly large the packers take more time to sort and discriminate against the poorer grades. Among the sales we notice: 515 Colorado lambs of 63 lbs. average at \$5.25; 446 Utahs, 57 lbs. average, at \$5.00; 648 Western lambs, 67 lbs. average, at \$4.90; and three bunches of Utah muttons, showing the market. A bunch of 306 head of 99 lbs. average sold at \$3.65; 548 head of 96 lbs. average sold at \$3.70, and a bunch of 300 head of 100 lbs. average sold at \$3.75.

Later.

The receipts at the close on Thursday were as follows: Cattle, 12,000; hogs, 12,000; sheep, 3,000.

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH LIVE STOCK REVIEW

South St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 23, 1900.

Receipts of cattle last week broke all records at 14,200. Supplies thus far this week have been moderate. Choice heaves have made up a light proportion of the receipts for the last eight commercial days, but fair to good grades have been in fairly liberal numbers, and prices on these kinds are ruling stronger. The medium quality steers are ruling steady, while the green cattle are easy to 10c lower. Supplies of cow stuff continue liberal, with Western cows on the cannon

order predominating. All grades are selling 5 to 10c lower than the 10 to 15c decline of last week. Bulls and stags and veal calves have shown no quotable change in prices of late. Arrivals in the quarantine division were quite liberal last week, but moderate for the week thus far. The steer market is fully steady for the last eight commercial days, but she stuff shows a decline of 10 to 15c. Good veal calves are ruling steady, while common and cullish kinds are 25 to 50c lower.

Stock cattle have ruled fairly liberal the past eight days, and the movement to the country than for some time. Good stock cattle of all kinds have advanced 10 to 15c, but other kinds continue to be of slow sale. Natives, \$4.15@5.60; Texas and Westerns, \$3.00@5.40; cows and heifers, \$2.00@4.75; bulls and stags, \$2.50@4.50; veal calves, \$4.00@6.50; stockers, \$3.00@4.40.

Supplies of sheep last week very light, at 3,300, and at 4,100 for the week thus far. Fat grades have been in very light supply, and packers are unable to fill their orders. Lambs have advanced 10 to 15c, and sheep show no quotable change. A good proportion of the sheep have been stock lambs, with the demand good at steady prices. Lambs, \$4.65@5.25; sheep, \$3.65@4.00; ewes, \$3.00@3.50; feeding lambs, \$4.00@4.30; feeding sheep, \$3.40@3.75.

Receipts of hogs last week showed an increase over the previous week, but supplies have been moderate for the two days of this week. The market has declined sharply of late. The market lost 5¢@7½c, with prices of hogs from \$4.55@4.70, and the bulk at \$4.62½@4.65.

RECEIPTS AT OMAHA AND ST. LOUIS.

The receipts of cattle, sheep and hogs at the close of the markets on the days indicated were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
OCTOBER 20.			
Omaha	250	6,000	....
St. Louis	100	2,000	300
OCTOBER 23.			
Omaha	16,000	5,000	8,000
St. Louis	2,500	3,000	500
OCTOBER 24.			
Omaha	4,000	6,000	7,000
St. Louis	3,700	6,500	1,000
OCTOBER 25.			
Omaha	3,000	7,000	6,000
St. Louis	2,500	4,000	800
OCTOBER 26.			
Omaha	1,000	5,000	5,000
St. Louis	1,500	6,000	600

THE MARKETS

NEW YORK CITY.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverp'l.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	per ton.	per ton.	per 100 lb.
Canned meats	17/6	25/	30
Oil cake	12/6	15/	22
Bacon	17/6	25/	30
Lard, tierces	17/6	25/	30
Cheese	30/	30/	2 M.
Butter	35/	30/	2 M.
Tallow	17/6	25/	30
Beef, per tierce	3/6	5/	30
Pork, per bbl.	2/6	3/9	30

Direct port U. K. or Continent, large steamers, berth terms, September, 3/3. Cork for orders, September 3/8.

LIVE CATTLE.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS, TO OCT. 20.

	Beeves.	Cows.	C'lvs.	Sh'p.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,931	1,210	25,390	12,573	
Sixtieth street	5,616	148	4,193	17,772	
Portleth street				14,990	
West Shore	3,232	60	1,202		
Lehigh Valley	2,091				3,518
Weehawken	309		680		
Scattering		78	62		
Totals	14,179	208	5,481	45,115	31,021
Totals last w'k.	12,416	232	5,558	52,601	34,567

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
Nelson Morris	300		8,428
Armour & Co.			4,326
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger	1,110		3,960
J. Sharnberg & Son	1,100	1,084	
W. A. Sherman			
W. W. Brauer Co.	645		
Swift and Company	66		2,897
G. H. Hammond Co.			1,544
L. S. Dillenback		25	
Total exports	3,690	1,109	21,145
Total exports last week	2,083	1,117	15,190
Baltimore exports this week	2,982	1,000	9,345
Phila. exports this week	1,350		1,000
Portland exports this week	140		
New. News exports this w'k.	700		
Montreal exports this week	2,333		1,272
To London	3,664		5,450
To Liverpool	7,395	3,706	24,631
To Glasgow	430		
To Bristol	235		
To Manchester	350	161	
To Hull	200		
To Southampton			1,400
To Bermuda and West Indies		25	
Total to all ports	12,274	3,981	31,490
Totals to all ports last week	7,736	1,817	30,426

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers	.....	\$5.35	a	\$5.70
Medium and ordinary native steers	.....	4.65	a	5.30
Common and ordinary native steers	.....	4.00	a	4.60
Oxen and stags	.....	1.75	a	4.65
Bulls and dry cows	.....	1.50	a	4.00
Good to choice native steers one year ago	.....	5.45	a	5.95

LIVE CALVES.

The market has been slow during the past week, and prices have ruled lower. We quote:

Live veal calves, a few selected.....	a	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Live veal calves, prime, per lb.....	a	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Live veal calves, common.....	a	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Buttermilk	a	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grassers	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	a 4

LIVE HOGS.

With a good demand and a fair run, prices have ruled lower. We quote:				
Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.)	.....	a	5.35	
Hogs, medium	.....	a	5.35	
Hogs, light to medium	.....	a	5.35	
Pigs	.....	a	5.40	
Roughs	.....	a	4.35	4.40

Hog Markets in Leading Cities.

CHICAGO.—Yorkers, \$4.67 1/2 @ 4.76; left, 2,254; active, \$4.35 @ 4.50.	
CINCINNATI.—Steady, \$3.50 @ 4.75.	
ST. LOUIS.—Weak; \$4.50 @ 4.75.	
OMAHA.—5c lower; \$4.40 @ 4.52 1/2.	
EAST BUFFALO.—Slow; \$4.85 @ 5.05.	
LOUISVILLE.—5c lower; \$4.40 @ 4.60.	
PITTSBURG.—Steady; \$4.80 @ 4.92 1/2.	
MILWAUKEE.—\$4.40 @ 4.65.	
KANSAS CITY.—\$4.50 @ 4.60.	
CLEVELAND.—\$4.75 @ 4.80.	
INDIANAPOLIS.—Slow, \$4.50 @ 4.75.	

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

With a poor demand the market is dull, with prices ruling lower. We quote:				
Lambs, best	.....	5.50	a	5.75
Lambs, fair	.....	5.00	a	5.25
Common	.....	4.50	a	5.00
Live sheep, prime	.....	4.00	a	4.25
Live sheep, common to medium	.....	3.00	a	3.50

LIVE POULTRY.

With but a light demand and heavy offerings the market is weak, business being done on the basis of 9c for fowls and chickens. Turkeys mostly poor, and sales are generally made at 8c. Ducks and geese steady if prime. We quote:

Fowls, per lb.....	a	9
Chickens, per lb.....	a	9
Roosters, old, per lb.....	a	5
Turkeys per lb.....	8	a 9
Ducks, average Western, per pair....	50	a 65
Geese, average Western, per pair.....	1.00	a 1.37

DRESSED BEEF.

The market is extremely quiet, with prices on medium and poor cattle lower. We quote:

Choice native, heavy	.....	8 1/2	a	8 1/2
Choice native, light	.....	8	a	8 1/2
Common to fair, native	.....	7 1/2	a	7 1/2
Choice Western heavy	.....	7 1/2	a	7 1/2
Choice Western light	.....	6 1/2	a	7 1/2
Common to fair Texan	.....	5	a	6 1/2
Good to choice heifers	.....	7 1/2	a	7 1/2
Common to fair heifers	.....	6 1/2	a	7
Choice cows	.....	6 1/2	a	7
Common to fair cows	.....	5	a	6
Good to choice oxen and stags	.....	6 1/2	a	7 1/2
Common to fair oxen and stags	.....	6	a	6 1/2
Fleshy Bologna bulls	.....	5 1/2	a	6 1/2

DRESSED CALVES.

With the market exceedingly poor, there is a scarcity in calves, which bring good prices. Country dressed calves quoted the same as last week. We quote:

Veals, city dressed, prime	.....	12 1/2	a	13
Calves, country dressed, prime	.....	10 1/2	a	11
Calves, country dressed, fair to good	.....	9	a	10

DRESSED HOGS.

With the market a little lower, and a fair demand prices have declined. We quote:

Hogs, heavy	.....	a	6 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.	.....	a	6 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.	.....	a	6 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.	.....	a	6 1/2
Pigs	.....	a	7

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

On account of the warm weather during the week the market has been dull, and prices are somewhat lower on all grades. We quote:

Lambs, prime	a	9
Lambs, common to medium.....	8	a 8 1/2
Prime sheep	a	7
Medium	a	6 1/2
Buck sheep	a	6

DRESSED POULTRY.

The market is in an unsatisfactory position on account of the mild weather, and the demand is poor. Fancy stock is moderate in supply, and such grades sometimes went at a premium. Fowls dull and weak, and average grades offered at 9c for dry picked, which is extreme for scalded. Spring turkeys are plentiful, but dull and weaker for average grades. Long Island spring ducks irregular in quality, and Western ducks no better. Receipts last six days, 7,301 pkgs.; previous six days, 7,088 pkgs.; corresponding six days last year, 6,195 pkgs.

Turkeys, spring, dry-picked, avg. best	10	a	11
Turkeys, spring, scalded, avg. best	9	a	10
Turkeys, spring, common, per lb.	6	a	8
Turkeys, old, average best	9	a	10
Broilers, Phila., per lb.	18	a	18
Spring chickens, Phila., select'd large	16	a	18
Spring chickens, Phila., mixed sizes	11	a	13
Spring chickens, Penn., large, per lb.	12	a	13
Spring chickens, Penn., fair to good	10	a	11
Broilers, West'n, dry-pick, f'r to g'd	10	a	12
Broilers, Western, dry-pick, fancy	13	a	14
Broilers, Western, scalded	10	a	10
Spring chickens, West'n, dry-pick, average best	9	a	9 1/2
Spring chickens, Ohio & Mich., scalded	9 1/2	a	10
Spring chickens, Ohio & Mich., scalded, fair to good	8 1/2	a	9
Spring chickens, other West'n, scalded, large	a	a	9
Spring chickens, Western, medium weights	8	a	8 1/2
Spring chickens, Southwestern, average best	8	a	8 1/2
Spring chickens, Western and Southwestern, poor to fair	6	a	7 1/2
Fowls, State and Pa., good to prime	a	a	10
Fowls, Western, dry-pick, average, prime	a	a	9
Fowls, Ohio & Mich., scalded, fancy	a	a	9
Fowls, Western, scalded, av. prime	8 1/2	a	9
Fowls, South'n, dry-pick, prime	8 1/2	a	9
Fowls, fair to good	7 1/2	a	8
Old roosters, per lb.	12	a	13 1/2
Ducks, East'n & L. I., spring, per lb.	8	a	10
Ducks, Western, spring, per lb.	8	a	10
Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz.	2.75	a	3.00
Squabs, mixed, per doz.	1.87	a	2.00
Squabs, dark, per doz.	1.50	a	1.75

PROVISIONS.

The market is a little better on account of cooler weather, but prices do not hold so well, pork being much cheaper. Western pork loins easier. We quote:

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average	.....	10 1/2	a	11 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average	.....	10 1/2	a	11 1/2
Smoked hams, heavy	.....	8	a	8 1/2
California hams, smoked, light	.....	8 1/2	a	9
California hams, smoked, heavy	.....	8	a	8 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneloss	.....	12 1/2	a	13
Smoked bacon (rib in)	.....	12	a	12
Dried beef sets	.....	12	a	10 1/2
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.	.....	16	a	17
Smoked shoulders	.....	8	a	8 1/2
Pickled bellies, light	.....	10 1/2	a	11
Pickled bellies, heavy	.....	10 1/2	a	10
Fresh pork loins, city	.....	10 1/2	a	11
Fresh pork loins, Western	.....	8	a	10

LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe	.....	7.50	-	7.55
Pure refined lard for So. America	.....	8.25	-	8.25
Pure refined lard for Brazil (kegs)	.....	9.30	-	9.30
Compounds—Domestic	.....	—	—	—
Export	.....	—	—	—
Prime Western lards	.....	7.25	-	7.40
Prime city	.....	7	a	7 1/2
Prime lard stearine	.....	8	a	8 1/2
Prime oleo stearine	.....	8	a	7 1/2

FISH.

The market is about the same as last week, and no change in the bluefish branch. Trade is up to the standard for this time of the year. Soft crab season over. Scallops plentiful. We quote:

Cod, heads off	.....	6	a	7
Cod, heads on	.....	3	a	5
Halibut, white	.....	3	a	12
Halibut, grey	.....	3	a	12
Bluefish, small green	.....	5	a	7
Bluefish, medium	.....	5	a	6
Eels, skinned	.....	4	a	5
Eels, skin on	.....	4	a	5
Salmon, Western (steel head)	.....	17	a	18
Salmon, silver	.....	11	a	14
Lobsters, large	.....	14	a	15
Lobsters, medium	.....	14	a	12 1/2
Mackerel, Spanish, live, large	.....	8	a	20
Mackerel, Spanish, small	.....	8	a	10
Weakfish, green	.....	10	a	12 1/2
Sea bass, Eastern	.....	10	a	12 1/2
Haddock	.....	5	a	6
Kingfish, native	.....	5	a	10
Southern kingfish	.....	5	a	6
Prawn	.....	60	a	75
Porgies	.....	4	a	6
Butterfish, large	.....	5	a	6
Flukes	.....	5	a	6
Green turtles	.....	38	a	25
Scallop, medium	.....	4	a	60
Scallop, large	.....	3	a	1.00
Pompano	.....	30	a	35
Smelts, green	.....	8	a	12 1/2
Perch, white	.....	6	a	8
Bluefish, snapper	.....	4	a	5

GAME.

Partridges, per pair	.....	1.50	a	1.75
Grouse, undrawn, per pair	.....	90	a	1.00
Grouse, drawn, per pair	.....	60	a	75
Woodcock, per pair	.....	1.00	a	1.25
English snipe and golden plover, frozen, dozen	.....	2.25	a	2.50
English snipe and golden plover, fresh, dozen	.....	1.50	a	1.50
Grass plover, frozen, per dozen	.....	1.50	a	2.25
Grass plover, fresh, per dozen	.....	1.00	a	1.25
Wild ducks, Canvas, prime, per pair	.....	2.50	a	3.00
Wild ducks, Canvas, poor	.....	1.00	a	2.00
Wild ducks, Red-head, prime	.....	1.50	a	2.00
Wild ducks, Red-head, poor	.....	1.00	a	1.25
Wild ducks, Mallard, per pair	.....	35	a	75
Wild ducks, Teal, blue-wing, per pair	.....	30	a	40
Wild ducks, Teal, green-wing, pair	.....	25	a	30
Rabbits, per pair	.....	35	a	40
Venison, fresh saddles, per lb.	.....	30	a	35

BUTTER.

Trade was quiet on account of the mild weather, and besides this business is about the same. Buyers in need of fresh creamery are satisfied to pay 22 1/2c for extras, but very little outside trade can be secured. There is very little surplus of high grade, and cooler weather would make a better tone. Low grades of creamery are dull, and prices irregular. June creamery, being affected by the mild weather, prices are 20 @ 21c for choice to fancy. Light receipts in State dairy but steady. Receipts last six days, 30,991 pkgs.; previous six days, 30,210 pkgs. We quote:

Creamery, extras, per lb.	.....	a	22 1/2
Creamery, firsts	.....	20 1/2	a 21 1/2
Creamery, seconds	.....	18 1/2	a 20
Creamery, thirds	.....	16	a 17 1/2
Creamery, June, extras	.....	20 1/2	a 21
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	.....	18	a 20
State dairy, half-drain tubs, fancy	.....	20 1/2	a 21
State dairy, half-drain tubs, firsts	.....	19	a 20
State dairy, tubs, seconds	.....	17	a 18
State dairy, tubs, thirds	.....	15	a 16
State dairy, tubs, etc.	.....	15	a 17
Western imitation creamery, finest	.....	17	a 18
Western imitation creamery, lower grades	.....	14 1/2	a 15 1/2
Western factory, June make, finest	.....	18 1/2	a 19
Western factory, held, fair to good	.....	14 1/2	a 15 1/2

Western factory, fresh, finest.....	14 1/2	a	14 1/2
Western factory seconds.....	14	a	14 1/2
Western factory or dairy, low, grades 13	a	13 1/2	
Renovated butter, fancy.....	15	a	15
Renovated butter, com. to prime.....	15	a	17 1/2

CHEESE.

There was no general export demand for large cheese, and all that could be obtained for such was about 107c. Colored cheese more plentiful than white, and both bring about the same prices. Fancy grades held steady, and small sizes in moderate demand. Large skims dull, but small have a moderate outlook. Receipts last six days, 32,684 boxes; previous six days, 31,067 boxes. We quote:

State, full cream, large, col'd, fancy.....	10 1/2	a	11
State, full cream, large, white, fancy.....	10 1/2	a	11
State, full cream, large, com. to fair.....	9 1/2	a	10
State, full cream, small, col'd, fancy.....	11	a	11
State, full cream, small, white, fcy.....	11	a	11
State, full cream, small, gd to choice.....	10 1/2	a	10 1/2
State, full cream, small, poor to fair.....	9 1/2	a	10 1/2
State, light skims, small, choice.....	9 1/2	a	9 1/2
State, light skims, large, choice.....	9 1/2	a	9
State, part skims, prime.....	7 1/2	a	8
State, part skims, fair to good.....	5 1/2	a	7 1/2
State, part skims, common.....	3	a	4
Full skims.....	2	a	2 1/2

EGGS.

Dealers have complained of poor trade, which was brought on by the mild weather. Highest qualities are scarce, and were held fairly steady. Cheap stock in fair demand, and prime dirties and checks hold steady. Local refrigerators held with some confidence, and quiet. Receipts last six days, 46,970 cases; previous six days, 49,257 cases. We quote:

QUOTATIONS AT MARK.

State and Pa., fancy mixed, per doz.....	21	a	22
State and Pa., average prime.....	20	a	21
State and Pa., held and mixed.....	16	a	17 1/2
Western, closely candied, fancy.....	20	a	20
Western, northerly sections, prime to choice.....	18 1/2	a	19
Western, fair to good.....	16 1/2	a	18
Western, candied, dirties, 30 doz. cs.....	4.20	a	4.35
Western, uncandied, dirties, 30 doz. cs.....	3.80	a	4.05
Western checks, 30 doz. case.....	3.00	a	3.00
Refrigerator, early packed, choice, season's storage paid.....	17	a	17 1/2
Refrigerator, early packed, prime.....	16	a	16 1/2
Refrigerator, fair to good.....	15	a	15 1/2
Refrigerator, common.....	13 1/2	a	14 1/2
Refrigerator, dirties, prime, 30 doz. cs.....	4.00	a	4.20
Refrigerator, dirties, com., 30 doz. cs.....	3.15	a	3.45
Lined, Western fancy.....	17	a	17

QUOTATIONS LOSS OFF.

Pa. and State, av. prime, per doz.....	21	a	22
Western, northerly sections, firsts.....	21	a	21

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74 pr. ct. Caustic Soda, 1.85-2c. for 60 pr. ct.			
76 pr. ct. Caustic Soda, 1.95-2.10c. for 60 pr. ct.			
90 pr. ct. Caustic Soda, 2.15c. per 100 lb.			
99 pr. ct. Powdered Caustic Soda, 94-95c. lb.			
58 pr. ct. Pure Alkali, 90c. to \$1 for 48 pr. ct.			
48 pr. Carbonate Soda Ash, 1-1 1/2c. lb.			
48 pr. ct. Caustic Soda Ash, \$1.85 per 100 lbs.			
Borax, 5c. lb.			
Talc, 1 1/4-1 1/2c. lb.			
Palm Oil, 5 1/2-5 3/4c. lb.			
Green Olive Oil, 63-65c. gallon.			
Yellow Olive Oil, 65-70c. gallon.			
Green Olive Oil Foots, 6-6 1/2c. lb.			
Cochin Coconut Oil, 6 1/4-6 1/2c. lb.			
Ceylon Coconut Oil, 5 1/2-6c. lb.			
Cottonseed Oil, 37-38c. gal.			
Rosin: M, \$2.40; N, \$2.05; W. G., \$3.00; W. W., \$3.50 per 280 lbs.			

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh Beef Tongues.....	55	a	55c. a piece
Sweet breads, scalded.....	35	a	40c. a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	35	a	70c. a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	15	a	25c. a pair
Calves' livers.....	35	a	60c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	10	a	12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	3c.	a	3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	40	a	60c. a piece
Oxtails.....	8	a	10c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	15	a	20c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	12 1/2	a	12 1/2c. a lb.
Tenderloins, beef.....	20	a	25c. a lb.
Lamb's ribs.....	8	a	10c. a pair

BONES, HOOPS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$55.00		
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	40.00		
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00		
Horns, 7 1/4 oz. and over, steers, 1st quality.....	\$2.50	a	\$2.60

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	2		
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	4 1/2		
Shop bones, per cwt.....	30		

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 calfskins.....	per lb.	1.65	
No. 1 calfskins, 9-12.....	each	1.45	
No. 1 calfskins, 12-14.....	each	1.70	
No. 2 calfskins.....	per lb.	1.4	

No. 2 calfskins, 9-12.....	each	1.30	
No. 2 calfskins, 12-14.....	each	1.50	
No. 1 grassers, 9-12.....	per lb.	1.14	
No. 1 grassers, 12-14.....	each	1.30	
No. 2 grassers.....	per lb.	.12	
No. 2 grassers, 12-14.....	each	1.30	
No. 1 heavy kips.....	each	2.30	
No. 2 heavy kips.....	each	2.05	
Tick heavy kips.....	each	1.80	
No. 1 kips.....	each	2.00	
No. 2 kips.....	each	1.80	
No. 1 grass kips.....	each	1.80	
No. 2 grass kips.....	each	1.60	
Ticky kips.....	each	1.30	
Branded heavy kips.....	each	1.30	
Branded kips.....	each	1.05	
Branded skins.....	each	.80	

The American Hide and Leather Company advises that since the 15th inst. they have been and are now paying the following prices for calfskins:

No. 1 calfskins.....	per lb.	1.16	
No. 2 calfskins, 12-14 lbs.....	piece	1.70	
No. 2 calfskins.....	per lb.	1.14	
No. 2 calfskins, 12-14 lbs.....	piece	1.50	
No. 1 grassers.....	per lb.	.14	
No. 1 grassers, 12-14 lbs.....	piece	1.50	
No. 2 grassers.....	per lb.	.12	
No. 2 grassers, 12-14 lbs.....	piece	1.30	
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece	2.35	
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece	2.10	
Ticky kips, 15 lbs. and up.....	piece	1.85	
No. 1 heavy kips, 14-15 lbs.....	piece	2.40	
No. 2 kips, 14-15 lbs.....	piece	1.80	
No. 1 grass kips.....	piece	1.80	
No. 2 grass kips.....	piece	1.60	
Ticky kips.....	piece	1.30	
Branded heavy kips.....	piece	1.30	
Branded kips.....	piece	1.10	
Branded skins.....	piece	.85	

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	70		
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bund.....	\$35.00		
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	50		
Sheep, imp., per bundle med.....	46		
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	34		
Hog, American, tea, per lb.....	38		
Hog, Amer., bbls., per lb., free of salt.....	40		
Hog, Amer., keg, per lb., free of salt.....	40		
Beef guts, rounds, per set, f.o.b. Chic.....	10		
Beef guts, rounds, per lb.....	2	a	3
Beef guts, bungs, piece, f.o.b. N.Y.....	10		
Beef guts, bungs, piece, f.o.b. Chic.....	9 1/2		
Beef guts, bungs, per lb.....	6		
Beef guts, middles, per set, f.o.b. N.Y.....	45		
Beef guts, middles, per set, f.o.b. Chic.....	8	a	9
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	3	a	5 1/2
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	3	a	4 1/2
Russian rings.....	12	a	30

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., black.....	14 1/2	14 1/2
Pepper, Sing., white.....	22	23
Pepper, Penang, White.....	19 1/2	20
Pepper, Red, Zanzibar.....	14	18
Pepper, Shot.....	15	15
Allspice.....	7	7
Coriander.....	5	7
Cloves.....	10	14
Mace.....	42	45

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	1.62 1/2	a	1.70
Refined.....	4 1/2	a	4 1/2
Crystals.....	4 1/2	a	4 1/2
Powdered.....	4 1/2	a	4 1/2

THE GLUE MARKET.

A extra.....	22		
1 extra.....	18		
1 moulding.....	17		
IX.....	16		
IX.....	15 1/2		
IX.....	14		
IX.....	14		
IX.....	12		
IX.....	11		
IX.....	10		
IX.....	9		

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo oil market continues very steady and liberal purchases are being made by the foreign churners, but no advance in price has taken place.

The demand for neutral lard has increased considerably now that the article is close to the value of oleo oil, and Europe has replenished its stocks.

There is more demand for Butter oil than has been the case for some time, but scarcity of freight room prevents prompt shipments.

The whole provision situation is dependent largely on the arrivals of hogs during the winter season, high prices in case of small arrivals, lower prices in case of large arrivals.

THE FERTILIZER MARKET.

The fertilizer market has been quieter during the past week and the demand somewhat less urgent. Nevertheless the market still remains high and steady. The South not yet supplied. We quote:

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$19.50	a	\$20.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	\$4.00	a	\$22.00

Business Opportunities and Want and For Sale Ads, which formerly appeared on this page are now located on page 23.

Nitrate of soda, spot.....	1.82 1/2	a	1.85
Nitrate of soda, to arrive.....	1.82 1/2	a	1.85
Bone black, spent, per ton.....	13.00	a	13.50
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.25	a	2.30
Dried blood, West., high grade, fine ground.....	2.40	a	2.45
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	20.50	a	24.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00	a	16.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	14.50	a	15.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	13.50	a	14.00
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	7.00	a	7.50
Asotline, per unit, del. N. York.....	2.22 1/2	a	2.30
Fish scrap, wet (at factory), f. o. b. 2,000 lbs.....	12.00	a	12.25
Fish scrap, dried (at factory).....	23.50	a	24.00
Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	2.80	a	2.82 1/2
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	2.77 1/2	a	2.82 1/2
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	2.75	a	2.80
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50	a	7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.90	a	4.00
The same, dried.....	4.25	a	4.50
POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.			
Kalnit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.70	a	8.95
Kalnit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.60	a	10.65
Kieserit, future shipments.....	7.00	a	7.25
Muriate potash, 80 per ct., future shipment.....	1.80 1/2	a	1.85
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-store.....	1.84	a	1.90
Double manure salt (48 a 40 per cent. less than 2 1/4 per cent. chlorine), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.).....	1.01	a	1.18
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 50 per cent.).....	1.90 1/2	a	2.06 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 a 36 per cent. per unit, S. P.....	.36 1/2	a	.37

(Special to the National Provisioner from Chicago.)

The beginning of this month witnessed quite a large demand for high grade animal ammoniates—and a consequent rapid advance in values all round obtained, notably for ground blood and concentrated tankage, and prices advanced sharply from \$1.95 to \$2.15 per unit, and \$1.85 to \$2 per unit of ammonia respectively—all f. o. b. Chicago—while high grade ground tankage sold from \$2.20 and 10c to \$2.45 and 10c per unit. Cafe basis Charleston freights and a great number of buyers throughout the South supplied their wants both for nearby futures and for delivery extending over January, February and March, but those who were not fortunate in getting in before the advance are now holding off and turning their attention to the various substitutes such as cottonseed meal, nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, etc. Stocks in first hands are not large and with the large packers utilizing more and more of their own ammoniate material every year, the supply of this material is becoming more limited, especially concentrated tankage, which is very scarce. We would quote the market as very firm, and last sales recorded were as follows: 200 tons blood, November, at \$2.15 per unit; 300 tons concentrated tankage, at \$2 per unit, all f. o. b. Chicago. Several contracts of high grade crushed tankage have already been taken for one year, beginning on November 1 next, on private terms, but we learn the prices paid ranged from \$16.50 to \$17.50 per ton, f. o. b. Chicago, flat basis—and some at \$1.75 and 10c per unit, f. o. b. Chicago.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

The market for ammoniates continues active, with good demand and prices at the close shows considerable increase over last quotations. We quote: Crushed tankage, 10 and 15 per cent., \$22.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10 and 10 per cent. \$21.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 1/2 and 5 per cent., \$19.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 6 1/2 and 25 per cent., \$14.00 @ \$14.25 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.00 @ \$2.00 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.10 @ \$2.15 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 per cent., \$2.30 and 10 1/2 @ \$2.35 and 10 per unit c. a. f. Baltimore; dried fish, \$2.10 @ \$2.15 and 10 per unit f. o. b. factory. Sulphate of ammonia, foreign, \$2.75 @ \$2.80 c. i. f. Baltimore and New York; domestic, \$2.75 f. o. b. Boston. Nitrate of soda, spot New York, \$1.75 @ 1.77 1/2.

